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Interim Report to the Legislature of Alberta,
March 10th, 1944.



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POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION *Committee*

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Interim **REPORT**
TO THE LEGISLATURE OF ALBERTA..
MARCH 10TH, 1944. . . .



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Edmonton, Alberta,
March 10, 1944.

His Honour,
The Lieutenant Governor in Council,
Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Honourable Sir:

We have the honour to present herewith
an interim report of the Post-War Reconstruction
Committee for the year ending December 31, 1943, as
provided for by the Post-War Reconstruction Act,
being Chapter 8 of the Statutes of Alberta 1943.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

W. E. Tanner

Chairman

Emmett Manning

Member

Cornelia R. Wood

Member

E. Martine

Member

A. J. Hooker

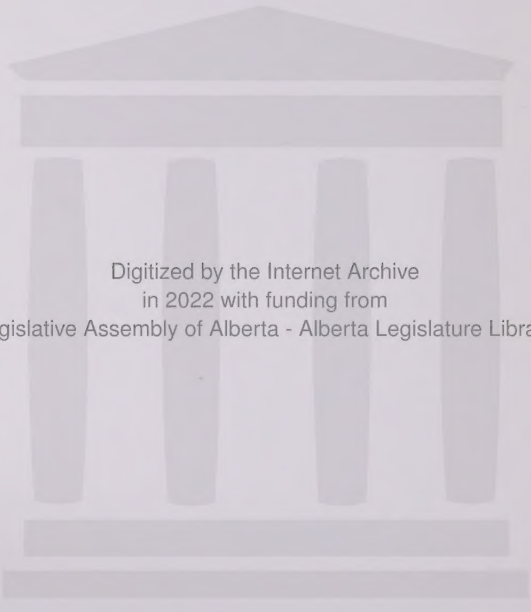
Member

H. B. Tanner

Member

Robert Newton

Member



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POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

Interim Report

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
Province of Alberta

A. INTRODUCTION

1. By The Post-War Reconstruction Act, being Chapter 8 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1943, a Committee was established to be known as the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. The Committee consisted of:

Honourable N. E. Tanner, Chairman;
Honourable E. C. Manning;
Mr. A. J. Hooke, M.L.A.;
Mr. Alfred Speakmen, M.L.A.;
Mrs. C. R. Wood, M.L.A.; and
Mr. E. J. Martin, M.L.A.

Under Section 4 of the Act, which provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to the members of the Committee, Dr. Robert Newton, M.C., President of the University of Alberta, and Mr. H. E. Tanner, President, Edmonton Branch, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., were added to the Committee by Order in Council No. 1004/43. At a meeting held on April 29, 1943, Mr. H. D. Carrigan was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee under Section 5 of the Act.

2. The Agenda committee and subcommittees were appointed as follows:

- a. Agenda committee: A. J. Hooke, Chairman; Mrs. C. R. Wood, A. Speakman, E. J. Martin, with Dr. R. Newton and H. E. Tanner as advisory members.
- b. Agriculture, Lands and Soldier Settlement: Alfred Speakman, Chairman; Dr. Robert Newton, Robert Gardiner, O. S. Longman and James Jackson.

c. Educational and Vocational Training:

Dr. Robert Newton, Chairman, Mrs. C. R. Wood, F. G. Buchanan, G. M. Cormie and Dr. G. Fred McNally.

d. Industry: Hon. E. C. Manning, Chairman, Alfred Speakman, Carl Berg, W. D. King and Howard Stutchbury.

e. Natural Resources and Conservation:

Hon. N. E. Tanner, Chairman, H. E. Tanner, C. Stubbs, H. R. Milner, K.C., and Wm. Anderson. Later Alex. Greig replaced Mr. Anderson.

f. Public Works: E. J. Martin, Chairman, Hon. N. E. Tanner, G. H. N. Monkman, S. C. Porter and J. Fitzallen.

g. Social Welfare: Mrs. C. R. Wood, Chairman, E. J. Martin, Dr. A. Somerville, Mrs. A. L. Grevett and David Duncan.

h. Finance: A. J. Hooke, Chairman, Alfred Speakman, J. F. Percival, L. D. Byrne and H. E. Spencer.

3. The terms of reference for the subcommittees will be found in the booklet "Post-War Reconstruction in Alberta" which is appended.

4. The sudden death of Mr. Alfred Speakman on November 4th was a great shock to the Committee. Mr. Speakman had given himself unstintingly to his work and had proved himself to be a most capable member of the Committee. The Committee felt his passing very keenly.

5. On consultation with the leader of the Opposition Party regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Speakman, it was found impossible to name anyone of suitable qualifications who could devote the necessary time to the work. The Committee therefore requested Dr. Robert Newton, second member of the subcommittee on Agriculture, to assume the responsibility of directing the study of the subcommittee and of writing the report. In spite of the fact that he was Chairman of the subcommittee on Education, he willingly accepted the responsibility and very capably succeeded in co-ordinating virtually all of the information which had been gathered from numerous sources earlier in the year. The Committee is indebted to Dr. Newton for the splendid work done by him in this regard. In this work he was ably assisted by technicians of the University of Alberta and the Department of Agriculture.

6. The Committee wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the splendid assistance given throughout the period of its activities by staff members of various departments and branches of the Alberta Government, by the University of Alberta, by numerous individuals, and by all organizations which were asked to supply specific information. The spirit in which this assistance was given is an indication of the public desire to help in the work of post-war reconstruction. The detail of acknowledgements to individuals is appended to this report.

7. Immediately after the organization of the Agenda committee letters outlining the purpose of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee were sent to numerous interested organizations. Including urban, rural, municipal and school authorities, war veterans' organizations, labor unions, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, farm organizations, service clubs and organizations of professional groups, inviting their co-operation. Copies were also sent to reconstruction committees or commissions of each province and the Dominion, to members of the special Parliamentary and Senate committees on reconstruction, to radio stations and to a large number of editors of daily, weekly and farm publications.

8. Later, the subcommittee on Public Works circulated a questionnaire among urban and rural governing bodies, asking for co-operation in the compilation of data regarding possible public work projects which might be included in post-war plans.

9. Early in August, the Committee issued a printed leaflet of which 12,000 copies were distributed throughout Canada, again inviting the co-operation of interested organizations and individuals and in September 3,000 copies of a descriptive booklet were circulated.

10. These efforts, together with the splendid co-operation of the press and radio, to publicize the objectives and work of the Committee brought excellent results and local committees were quickly established in several districts, towns and cities.

11. This Committee and the Welfare Committee appointed in Alberta by the Department of Pensions and National Health to assist in the rehabilitation of returned men have worked in close co-operation, and as a result local committees which have been set up throughout the province include members appointed to study both rehabilitation and reconstruction problems. This splendid spirit of co-operation has marked the attitude of local committees to the work of this Committee, and has resulted in many helpful suggestions and submissions being made from many committees organized for the purpose of studying post-war problems.

12. Notable among those co-operating with the Committee were groups in the Red Deer area, where a regional council was organized. This council called upon the Committee and presented a carefully prepared brief.

13. Likewise, a delegation representing the Hanna Board of Trade and associated groups appeared before the Committee to present a submission which stressed the importance of completing the William Pearce Irrigation project.

14. Another important submission was made by the joint committee of local governing bodies representing the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts, the Union of Alberta Municipalities, and the Alberta School Trustees' Association.

15. A delegation from the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion, B. E. S. L., made a submission relating to veteran's problems and, later H. E. Tanner prepared a paper for the Committee on this subject. All of the points advanced in both of these submissions are dealt with at appropriate places throughout this report.

16. The Vermilion Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Committee also submitted written proposals as did several other local bodies working in co-operation with local government officials.

17. A pall of sadness was cast over all who were associated in this endeavor and considerable delay in progress was occasioned by the sudden death of Premier Aberhart in Vancouver on May 23rd. Premier Aberhart, upon all occasions, had been a source of brilliant inspiration, sound counsel and wise judgment upon which the Committee had hoped to be able to call during all its deliberations. His passing has brought about and irreparable loss, because he was generally recognized as one of the most outstanding and energetic proponents of "PREPARE NOW" for post-war reconstruction.

18. Following the reorganization of the Government, after the death of Premier Aberhart, the Committee was honored by having one of its members, Hon. E. C. Manning, chosen as Premier and by the elevation of another member, A. J. Hooke, to cabinet rank as Provincial Secretary. Both of these members, in spite of their numerous new duties, have continued to act as members of the Committee and as chairmen of subcommittees. During those occasions upon which Premier Manning's other duties made it impossible for him to attend, Mr. W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, substituted very ably for him on the Committee.

19. In order to make the material gathered thus far readily available and to present the recommendations of the Committee in direct relation to the subject matter of the material, the latter is presented in this interim report under the headings of "B. Agriculture"; "C. Education and Vocational Training"; "D. Industry"; "E. Natural Resources and Conservation"; "F. Public Works"; "G. Social Welfare"; and "H. Finance".

B. AGRICULTURE

1. Agriculture is the gathering and storing of sunshine and other natural elements for the feeding, clothing, and enrichment of the people. In no other calling does man live and work in such close co-operation with Nature. Agriculture is thus more than the growing of crops and stock. It is the primal and natural way of life.

2. The component parts and basic elements of agriculture are:

a. Land, which in its broad, natural sense includes arable and non-arable lands, forest lands and water resources;

b. Utilization of land, including production of native and cultivated crops;

c. Utilization of crops by the production and maintenance of livestock, including domestic and captive animals;

d. Marketing, or disposing of the surplus of farm commodities;

e. Human resources, including all farmers, their families and helpers who are dependent upon and subsist from the land.

(Of these, the last is the most important, but there exists a natural relationship or affinity between all the component parts of agriculture.)

3. Land is the basis upon which all other agricultural elements are sustained. Crops are the instruments used to extract the elements from the soil and make them available to man and beast in usable form. Marketing links agricultural production with the consumption requirements of the community.

4. In order that a man may utilize efficiently and effectively the agricultural resources at his disposal, he must have an intimate knowledge of their nature, limitations and possibilities. Therefore, administrative authority has a definite responsibility to arrange for acquiring and recording regional knowledge to meet the demands of farmers operating in the different environments found in various localities.

5. It usually occurs that not all of the administrative functions of government are grouped under one authority. Land may be administered by one department, marketing and manufacturing by another, crop and livestock improvement by another, and so on; but it is essential to the

success of agriculture that there exist between such departments the most harmonious degree of understanding and the greatest co-ordination of effort.

Agricultural Lands

6. As nearly as can be ascertained at present, the following table gives the approximate areas and dispositions of Alberta land according to soil zones:

a. Brown Soils

Total area	12,500,000	acres
Arable	2,000,000	"
Cultivated	2,700,000	" *

b. Dark Brown and Shallow Black

Total area	15,750,000	"
Arable	9,000,000	"
Cultivated	7,000,000	"
Uncultivated arable		2,000,000 acres

c. Black and Black-Grey Transitional

Total area	10,000,000	"
Arable	7,500,000	"
Cultivated	5,500,000	"
Uncultivated arable		2,000,000 "

d. Grey-Wooded, Transitional, and Black-North and West of Main Black Zone

Total area	30,400,000	"
Arable	13,400,000	"
Cultivated	2,775,000	"
Uncultivated arable		<u>10,625,000</u> "
Total uncultivated arable		<u><u>14,625,000</u></u> "

* It will be noted that in Zone "a" the area cultivated exceeds the area of arable land. This excess is being removed from cultivation as fast as possible.

7. It would appear that any agricultural expansion must take place within zones "b", "c" and "d" if economic conditions remain the same or nearly the same as they have been during the past decade. The dark brown and shallow black zone forms, largely, a wheat producing area and most of the uncultivated arable land in it is occupied by

farms, leaving therefore, little room for more farm operators. The black and transition soil zone lies in a more humid area, is better suited to mixed farming, and the 2,000,000 acres of uncultivated arable land in this zone would support a considerable number of farm families, depending upon economic conditions, especially the prices of agricultural commodities. In these two zones practically all of the farm land has undergone some development and roads and other social services are being developed.

8. Information regarding the grey-wooded soil zone is not sufficiently specific or extensive. It has been estimated that there are 35,000 quarter sections suitable for settlement, but much of the land is undeveloped and lies in areas where transportation facilities are poor and where social services such as schools, etc., are lacking. This zone includes most of the Grande Prairie, Peace River and Fort Vermilion districts.

9. The Department of Colonization and Agriculture of the Canadian National Railway recently completed a survey of ninety-five municipal and local improvement districts in central Alberta to ascertain the total land available for settlement and to classify the land. The results indicate that 175,360 acres support developed farms and have at least the minimum requirement of buildings. There are 561,080 acres of good soil without buildings and 3,068,880 acres of poorer land and grey-wooded soil which might be used for mixed farming. Very little of the dark brown, black or transitional soil zones available for settlement are Crown lands, which are limited almost entirely to 35,000 quarters mentioned previously. An analysis of these figures indicates that with the exception of about 1,000,000 acres which, if irrigated, might be brought under cultivation, practically all of the lands available in the settled areas of the province are privately owned.

10. The purchase price of land varies considerably according to availability of transportation facilities and proximity to the larger markets. The purchase price of any farm depends upon these two factors, plus the amount of improvements on it. In the dark brown and black zones, the basic price for land varies from \$15. to \$30. or more per acre with additional amounts to cover improvements. In the grey-wooded zone, raw land is selling for as little as \$1.00 per acre with improved quarters changing hands up to \$2,500. or more, depending on the acreage under cultivation and buildings. Tax rates also vary considerably.

11. Considerable study has been given to the suitability of these soil zones for the production of farm produce and conclusions may be summarized as follows:

The brown and shallow black zone is largely wheat producing, although there is scope for diversification

if the ratio of returns from livestock, as opposed to grain, remains in favor of livestock production. In 1941 this zone produced 47% of the wheat, 20% of the oats and 32% of the barley grown in Alberta.

13. The black zone is the most densely populated and, because of soil and climate, tends more toward mixed farming. In 1941 it produced 28% of the wheat, 67% of the barley and 49% of the oats grown in the province. It also produced 59% of the hogs and a substantial percentage of cattle, dairy products and poultry.

14. The Committee has not yet completed the survey of means of transportation and communication, schools and other facilities available to or required by available agricultural lands; and of local markets, if any, that may be adjacent to them.

Soil Conservation and Reclamation

15. Little planned soil conservation, as such, is being practised in the dark brown soil zone. Owing to the relatively low precipitation and recurrent high winds, considerable trouble is experienced through soil drifting. Some of the heavier soils erode very easily and losses from water erosion are heavy in some years. Some attention has been given to developing a type of farming which will maintain a trash cover in order to protect the soil from wind and water erosion, but there has been little growing of forage crops which would restore fibre to the soil. Wheat farming does not lend itself to the kind of agriculture which will conserve the soil and considerable loss from erosion may occur before the wheat farmer can be persuaded to adopt methods which will include soil conservation practices.

16. The black soil zone supports a type of agriculture which permits diversification and should give scope for crop rotation which control weeds and conserve soil fertility, but the natural fertility of the soil has encouraged carelessness on the part of some farmers who are now faced with heavy losses from water erosion and serious weed infestation. Many farms have become so deteriorated by weeds that they are not paying the cost of social services in the district in which they are located and they are in fact a menace to those who are trying to farm around them. Similar cases occur throughout other soil zones.

17. In most cases, farmers on badly debilitated land lack machinery and finances, and, in many cases, the initiative to rehabilitate their farms. Consequently, the land becomes tax delinquent, incapable of profitable production and increases the spread of weeds to other neighboring land. It would appear advisable to prevent such conditions either by assisting the owner or by placing the land under municipal

or provincial government control until the farm has been reclaimed.

18. Weed control is presently decentralized. Each municipality hires its own weed inspector and arranges its own weed control program. In some municipalities, this is satisfactory and aggressive weed control programs are conducted, but in others little or no attention is being given to this very serious problem.

The Committee recommends:

(1) That existing legislation be revised to bring about a greater co-ordination of weed control efforts and to establish a uniform and consistent weed control policy throughout the entire province.

Initial Capital Required
by Settlers

19. The following table sets forth an estimate of the initial capital required by a settler in a new district where land cost may be negligible, but where provision must be made for land improvements, buildings, livestock, equipment and working capital:

Improving 75 acres @ \$12.00	\$ 900.00
Buildings	1,000.00
Livestock (4 horses; 2 cows; 2 sows; and miscellaneous)	450.00
Equipment (plow, harrow, disc, drill, mower, rake, binder, wagon, sleighs, harness, cream separator and miscellaneous) \$1,600.00	
25% disc. for used 400	1,200.00
Working capital	450.00
Total	\$4,000.00

20. Capital required for taking over an established farm would vary widely according to improvements, etc.

21. In the grey-wooded zone it is considered that a half-section farm is necessary to establish an economic unit. If, later, the unit can be reduced, the surplus land may be used for further settlement.

22. The estimate of \$12.00 per acre for land improvement is based on the use of power machinery. A test with such machinery in northern Saskatchewan resulted in a cost of \$5.00 per acre for clearing and \$5.00 per acre for breaking and \$68.29 per mile for fair graded market roads to the settlement. Repairs, fuel, wages, moving of machines and depreciation were all included in these costs of breaking, clearing and building roads.

23. The estimate for buildings applies to wooded areas in which houses may be built of logs. Elsewhere the cost would be higher. Livestock has been kept to the minimum and based upon the assumption that the settler might be inexperienced in handling livestock. Equipment is based upon proper farm development with soil conservation, and the discount is estimated on the basis that, after the war, little used equipment may be available. The working capital is included to pay current expenses, because the psychological effect of being debt free is important.

Agricultural Resources Other than Land

24. The Committee has completed a survey of agricultural production in Alberta from 1906 to the end of 1942 with an estimate for 1943. However, it is most difficult to survey possible developments and full utilization without a knowledge of market demands, price structures and the possibility that new methods of preserving foodstuffs and transporting them may become widely employed after the war. Several crops now produced in small quantities could and would be more widely grown if the returns were adequate. If it becomes desirable to extend production of any product, provision should be made to inform farmers regarding the best agricultural practices to be applied to it.

25. Agricultural resources, such as crops and livestock, can be readily assessed at any time, but production must be safeguarded by insuring that the resource is not dissipated in a short period by improper cultural methods. The maximum rate of utilization of a resource may not give the full measure of its value; the period over which that resource may be maintained at optimum production is equally as important as the maximum returns from it in any season.

Farm Population

26. A table showing the distribution of Alberta's rural and urban population over five-year periods 1901 until 1941, inclusive, has been prepared for the Committee. It shows that after a 6% decrease between 1901 and 1906 and a 5% decrease between 1906 and 1911, the ratio of rural to urban population has remained almost constant at about 62% rural. However, the ratio of the farm population in relation to the total has been declining from 51.3% in 1931 to 46.15% in 1941.

27. Another table shows that the ratio of older farmers is becoming larger compared with that of younger farmers. Operators under 29 years of age decreased from 17% in 1921 to 11% in 1936 while operators over 50 years of age increased from 25% to 39% over the same period. Settlement of Alberta occurred largely between 1905 and 1915. After 35 years or more, we must expect during the decade 1940-50 that a large number of the first settlers will cease to be farm operators.

Therefore, in the years following the war, there should be many opportunities for young mentto take over established farms from aged operators.

28. Knowledge of the distribution of rural population in relation to soil zones is useful in studying possible developments of roads, schools and other social services. The 1936 census registered 100,358 farms in Alberta, distributed according to soil zones as follows:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Black	42,503	42.4
Dark Brown	27,442	27.3
Grey-Wooded	20,920	20.8
Brown	9,493	1.5

29. It is most difficult to estimate the possible agricultural resources already fully developed. Alberta averages about three persons per square mile, of whom two are rural residents. Other areas no more fertile support much denser populations, and it is quite apparent that Alberta's population could be much larger, but, in that case, the increased farm production would require that markets at satisfactory prices be maintained in order to ensure an adequate standard of living.

Tree Planting, etc.

30. Forests have an inestimable value as a source of timber and fuel, and, as protectors of watersheds and wild life, they are most important to agriculture. In addition, farm woodlots, shelter belts and shade trees prevent wind soil erosion, provide shelter for stock, and greatly enhance the value of land. There are numerous possibilities for producing new tree varieties which may be more resistant to drought, insects and diseases and otherwise better adapted to Alberta conditions.

31. The Committee has not yet gathered sufficient information to make any comprehensive survey of planting and forestry as they affect agriculture.

32. The National Research Council had made a start on a programme of forest tree breeding prior to the war, but this was delayed by war conditions. The Alberta Department of Lands and Mines and the Dominion Forestry Station at Indian Head have carried out considerable work in tree planting and growing.

33. Privately owned forest lands should not be exempt from regulation in the public interest.

The Committee recommends:

(2) That the Alberta Government enact legislation to ensure the preservation of reasonable portions of wooded lands in newly settled districts and to encourage tree planting in older settled parts.

(3) That soil surveys of wooded areas should precede settlement and that land which is not well suited to agriculture be excluded from colonization.

Land Policies and Tenure

34. An extensive paper on land tenure and policies has been prepared for the Committee and includes a concise history which establishes that the development of Canada to date has been characterized by the unconditional disposal or transfer of public domain to private control in the fond hope that, by this process, happy, prosperous and permanent homes would be established on the prairies and that similarly happy communities would develop, but this attainment has not been realized in full. Among the evils which have developed are speculation, inflation of land values, uncertainty of tenure all of which have placed the tenant in a position of instability and insecurity which render it difficult for him to design a lifetime agricultural program.

35. The ideal to be sought is a form of land tenure that will give security to the operator, permit conservation of the soil, provide incentive and satisfactory compensation to the operator.

36. From the viewpoint of actual land settlement, readily available credit is desirable and essential, but its use is a partial remedy only. In practice, there is a choice between borrowing capital to acquire land, or payment of rent to the present owner. The increase in tenancy is evidence that a substantial number of farmers prefer, or are forced, to rent notwithstanding its present limitations and insecurity. The probability is that unless present policies are altered, the swing to tenancy will continue.

37. Research establishes that there should be a uniform plan of land tenure for land held or acquired by provincial and municipal authority. Its principles should embody security of occupation; financial obligations should be self-liquidating; privileges of occupation should embody responsibility to reclaim, conserve and enhance the value of the holdings, and

under any system of tenancy the operator should have the privilege to attain ownership or be compensated for improvements.

38. Because of the definite public attitude that public ownership of land is unnatural, every effort has been made in the past to make land redemption easy, because removal of land from private ownership removes it from the tax roll. Public ownership has been confined largely to marginal and sub-marginal lands unattractive to individuals, and to lands which have been "mined out". But the municipality is vitally interested in the ability of such lands to pay for social services and at no time become a charge upon the community. It is important that this condition be recognized and that co-ordination of administrative responsibility as between the provincial and municipal governments be established.

The Committee recommends:

(4) That a thorough survey of land tenure methods be conducted in order that an improved provincial land policy may be formulated.

Water Resources

39. Annual rainfall over a large part of central and southern Alberta provides insufficient moisture to grow good grain crops so water conservation is of great importance. Therefore, all surface waters are vested in the Crown and diversion without a license is prohibited. Precedence of licensing is:

- a. Domestic purposes;
- b. Municipal;
- c. Industrial;
- d. Irrigation;
- e. Other purposes.

40. Precipitation in the mountains is fairly heavy and streams heading there carry heavy flows during the spring and summer, but greatly reduced flows during the fall and winter. The same applies to foothill streams. Many farms originally lacked water supply but this has been largely remedied by digging dugouts or by damming draws to form small reservoirs during the run-off season. Most cities and larger towns are located on streams but many villages and hamlets depend upon springs or wells whose supplies could be improved as to quality and quantity by proper cleaning methods.

41. More than 530,000 acres of land are irrigated by 13 large projects in southern Alberta and sustain more than 4,500 farmers, but little of this land is available for settlement. About 70,000 acres are irrigated by three smaller projects and a number of others have been constructed in recent years under The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Some of the larger irrigation projects in southern Alberta encountered early financial difficulties because it transpired that the land could not bear more than a small fraction of any of the capital costs of development. The major portion of the capital costs must be charged to the land and this should be carried by the senior governments. Adequate safeguards must be taken, of course, against speculation in land values enhanced by government expenditures.

42. Numerous reports and voluminous statistics, which have been at the disposal of the Committee for study, establish beyond doubt that irrigation cannot be recommended for increased wheat production, the acre value of this crop being too small to justify the cost, and it is necessary to rotate crops in order to prevent weed infestation and to maintain fertility. It is also unsafe to establish new or to extend existing irrigation areas upon the assumption that the growing of sugar beets, canning vegetables or other special and particularly remunerative crops may be considered as the basic factor in the charges which the farmer can pay. It is unquestionably evident that any wide extension of irrigated acreage must be predicated upon its use for the usual type of good, intensive mixed farming based upon livestock and that the charges imposed upon the land should be based upon this type of farming. It is estimated that a reasonable maximum total annual charge for irrigation would be \$2. per acre.

43. No doubt many men now on active service or in war industries, but who have farming experience, may want to settle on irrigated land after the war. Since virtually all lands presently irrigated are occupied, it will be necessary to meet the demand by extending irrigation to other areas, so careful study has been given to a number of proposed projects, the construction of which will supply employment for a considerable number of men and provide further settlement opportunities. These projects may be summarized as follows:

a. St. Mary and Milk Rivers

44. Both of these rivers are international streams and, under agreement, if Canada does not use its share of their water supply at an early date, the United States, which is already using all of its share, may apply for additional water and Canada may lose its portion for all time. The project calls for construction of a reservoir with capacity

for 270,000 acre feet and smaller reservoirs and diversion of water from the Belly and Waterton Rivers to irrigate 345,000 acres of unirrigated and 120,000 acres of partly irrigated land. It is estimated that its construction would give employment to 600 men for ten years, or a greater number for a shorter period and its maintenance would require 175 men permanently. It would provide homes for 3,500 farm families or about 18,375 persons and increase urban population by another 12,000 persons or a total rural and urban population of about 30,000. The federal committee which reported on this project recommended that the Dominion Government bear the cost of the main reservoirs and connecting canals amounting to about \$7,000,000 and that the Alberta Government bear the cost of smaller reservoirs, distribution system and power plants estimated at about \$5,500,000 plus preparation of the land, operating deficit during development period, colonization and agricultural services estimated at about \$2,500,000, making a total of about \$8,000,000 or more than half of the cost as the share to be borne by the province.

45. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that, since this is one of the most desirable post-war projects in Canada, and involves the preservation of international water rights, the Dominion Government should bear all the capital cost, construction, preparation of land, etc., --estimated at \$13,749,134 which would leave \$1,429,301 to be borne by the Alberta Government.

b. Canada Land and Irrigation Extensions

46. This project, presently serving about 42,000 acres in the vicinity of Vauxhall, can be extended to serve an additional 192,000 acres of suitable land. Certain head and main canal works need improvements and additional construction and larger distribution systems will be required, all at an approximate cost of \$4,000,000. It would employ 500 men for three years. Surveys have been made of most of the land and the entire areas should be surveyed as soon as possible. The existing works are owned by a company which has received assistance from both the Dominion and Alberta Governments. In order to qualify the project for further assistance, an authority should be established by the Alberta Government to operate the main canals and reservoirs and the water should be wholesaled to irrigation districts operated by the water users.

47. Under irrigation, this land would accommodate about 1,700 more farm families and provide maintenance employment for about 100 men, which would mean a rural population of about 8,500 and an urban population of about 6,000, making a total of about 14,500 persons living in one of the most fertile and desirable irrigable areas in Alberta.

c. Aetna Project

48. The Aetna project would irrigate about 7,300 acres of fertile but dry land south-east of Cardston. Farmers in the district have offered to construct the distribution system if the federal government will provide the reservoir and main canal. The total cost would be about \$185,000. The P. F. R. A. has the project under consideration and the Committee urges that it be proceeded with immediately.

d. Macleod Project

49. This project is similar to the Aetna, is under consideration by the P.F.R.A. and should be undertaken immediately. It would irrigate about 10,000 acres of fertile but dry land south-east of Macleod and would cost about \$240,000.

e. Carmangay Project

50. The Carmangay project would irrigate about 12,000 acres south-east of Carmangay by running a branch from the Lethbridge Northern system near Barons. Much of the land is in an uncertain wheat area which could be changed to a self-supporting mixed farming district. About 3,000 acres would be available for new settlement at low cost. This project will cost about \$360,000.

f. Ross Creek Project

51. This is a local project to irrigate about 1,000 acres near Irvine and to supply water for livestock. The stockmen there urge that the Alberta Government buy this land at dry land values and then resell in small lots to interested stockmen so that each may be assured of water supply. It will cost about \$30,000.

g. Willow Creek Reservoir

52. A reservoir to augment the water supply for the Lethbridge Northern, Macleod and Carmangay projects can be built by damming Willow Creek and running a canal to divert water from Willow Creek into the main canal of the Lethbridge Northern. It would cost about \$360,000.

53. Of the last five projects, the Carmangay project only would provide some land for new settlement, but it is felt, in regard to these small projects that the costs of agricultural relief in these areas have been very high in the past and are almost certain to continue unless definite action is taken to make the lands self-supporting. Construction work on these projects would employ about 400 men for one year.

h. William Pearce Project

54. It has been proposed to utilize large quantities of water from the North Saskatchewan, Clearwater and Red Deer Rivers to irrigate at least 900,000 acres of land in Alberta and Saskatchewan. More information is needed in regard to this project. Development will have to be carried out in

co-operation with the Saskatchewan Government and will depend largely upon land settlement requirements of the Dominion Government. Before definite recommendations can be made, it will be necessary for representatives of both the provincial governments and the federal government to confer on the details.

i. Storage Reservoirs

55. Floods on many mountain and foothill streams do considerable damage to private and public property that can be prevented by the construction of reservoirs, some of which may be used for power and irrigation purposes. Such reservoirs could include:

One at "The Cap" on the Oldman River, with a capacity of 90,000 acre feet, costing about \$600,000;

One on the Spray Lakes, to hold 200,000 acre feet, costing about \$1,000,000;

One at "The Gap" on the North Saskatchewan, near Nordegg, to hold 368,000 acre feet and cost about \$2,320,000;

One at "The Gap" on the Clearwater, to store 157,200 acre feet, and to cost about \$2,500,000.

These projects would cost a total of about \$6,420,000 and employ about 800 men for three years.

j. River Channel Improvement

56. Gravel movement in many foothill streams frequently clogs the river channels and causes floods which have necessitated heavy expenditures, notably at High River, Macleod, Frank and Blairmore, as well as damage to irrigation projects. This damage could be remedied by a planned channel improvement program.

k. Water Power

57. Alberta's industrial development depends upon cheap power and while natural gas and coal will play an important part, they are exhaustible and may not be cheaper than water power in some districts. Since investigation of water power sites was conducted by Dominion Government officials, some years ago, new and better designs and cheaper construction methods may render suitable for development after the war some sites which, at that time, were considered unsuitable.

l. Stream Flow Records

58. Systematic stream flow recordings were commenced

in Alberta by the Dominion Government (which had control of Alberta's natural resources) in 1909 and it was agreed, when the resources were transferred to the province, that the Dominion should continue these recordings. However, during the depression years a number of important gauging stations were discontinued. Such recordings should be increased.

m. Drainage

59. While there are several drainage districts that maintain drains to prevent flooding of good agricultural land, there are no proposed extensions or new projects that can be recommended at present.

The Committee recommends, in connection with all these phases of Alberta's water resources:

(5) That, in order to secure for Canadians their water rights on international rivers, the Dominion Government complete the necessary surveys and preliminary work on such projects at once and that actual construction be commenced on the St. Mary's and Milk River projects immediately after the war.

(6) That the Alberta Government give assistance to farmers in selecting suitable sites for dams and dugouts and planning stream diversions for farm purposes, where feasible.

(7) That surveys for the Canada Land Irrigation project be completed as soon as possible.

(8) That further study be made of means to complete the Canada Land Irrigation project on a basis which will guard the interests of the water users and be equitable for them, the province and the company.

(9) That the Aetna, Macleod and Ross Creek irrigation projects be proceeded with immediately.

(10) That the Carmangay irrigation project be carried out as a post-war project.

(11) That all possible preliminary work be completed immediately on proposed storage reservoirs and dams in order that these may be developed as post-war projects.

(12) That a sum of money (now estimated at \$40,000) be provided annually by the Alberta Government for from six to ten years after the war for river channel improvement.

(13) That retention of state control over potential waterpower sites is desirable.

(14) That the Alberta Government study the advisability of establishing a Hydro-electric Power Commission.

Markets

60. The Committee has had at its disposal all of the voluminous and well organized marketing records and statistics of both the provincial and dominion governments. All facts and figures establish beyond question that not only does Alberta agriculture depend for its existence upon export, but the dependence of farm producers upon alternative markets for various kinds of produce is clear. Irregular farm prices, which prevailed particularly before the war, were due to four principal factors, namely:

- a. Trade policies of importing countries;
- b. Employment and national income;
- c. High and rigid costs between farmer and consumer;
- d. Difficulty of adjusting farm production quickly to rapidly changing market conditions.

61. It is the variability and uncertainty of net income which has been the intolerable burden which Alberta farm people have had to carry. Broadly, the problem of variable prices may be attacked from three directions, namely:

- a. By measures to control the factors which cause price variations;
- b. By measures designed to make farm expenses vary with gross farm incomes;
- c. By more direct means of controlling and stabilizing prices.

62. The possible remedial measures under each of these headings are numerous and many of them have been carefully analyzed for the Committee. One which deserves special mention is receiving considerable support in the United States. It would establish "forward prices" covering a single production period and based upon the price which is considered necessary to induce a desired volume of production. The forward or contract price removes the price uncertainty for the next production period and permits more judicious planning of production on the part of the individual farmer within prospective market requirements.

63. High living standards, comparable to those available in urban communities, cost much more in rural communities and on farms than in dense centres of population because, in areas of scattered population, distribution of utilities and social services costs much more. Since it is desirable to bring rural living standards more nearly in line with those of urban communities, consideration must be given to whether this can be done through price control alone, because, firstly, high prices discourage consumption and, secondly, the high prices necessary to establish the desired standard of living on farms might induce expansion of production entirely out of line with consumption requirements. The degree of price maintenance required might create problems as acute as those which it has been designed to solve. The difficulties are not insuperable but they do point to the necessity of giving careful consideration to, first, the role of prices in this connection, and second, the advantage of supplementing price stabilization measures by other means of improving conditions for farm people.

64. Knowledge of the actual levels of foods consumption in Alberta are quite incomplete and the compilation of more information is desirable. There is, however, sufficient evidence to the effect that the per capita consumption of many Alberta farm products could be greatly increased, and the local market enhanced thereby, if better nutritional levels were achieved and maintained. Therefore, not only higher nutrition standards, but security measures, such as minimum wages, free or low priced distribution of protective foods (milk, fresh fruits, vegetables, etc.) to groups with inadequate diets and similar assistance to such groups as expectant and nursing mothers, children, aged and infirm persons, and other measures which could raise nutrition levels are of direct concern to those engaged in agriculture. The foregoing presupposes government subsidies to ensure parity prices on agricultural products.

65. It has been impossible, of course, for the Committee to gauge, in any manner, the nature or requirements of post-war export markets but it is clear that they will call for a large measure of international co-operation. Again, in the absence of any declaration of federal policy, definite planning is impossible. The Committee has, therefore, devoted its attention to the formulation of suggestions regarding policies which might enable Alberta farm producers to gain the maximum advantages which interprovincial and export markets may offer.

66. Assuming that international and interprovincial agreements will be reasonable, Alberta producers will best equip themselves to compete in foreign markets by raising their standards of quality to the highest possible levels.

The Committee recommends:

(15) That policies be directed toward production of products of the quality most acceptable to consumers in the markets in which they are to be sold.

(16) That the flow of products be regulated to meet the requirements of all markets.

(17) That information on market conditions and requirements be gathered assiduously and widely distributed to producers.

(18) That constant, far reaching publicity be kept impressively before buyers in domestic and foreign markets to inform them thoroughly regarding the range, quantity and quality of those products which Alberta producers have to offer.

(19) That national policies which result in a high and sustained national income be adopted as the best single means of insuring adequate prices for primary products.

Chemurgic Markets

67. The term "chemurgy" has been used in recent years by a group of commercial chemists in the United States to designate the processing of agricultural products by chemical methods, in order to increase the range of their industrial uses and thereby widen market outlets. In 1938, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce called a conference in Toronto at which there was formed the Canadian Chemurgic Council. Under its auspices, Prof. W. D. McFarlane, of Macdonald College, Quebec, made a comprehensive survey and report on the possibility of applying such methods successfully to Canadian farm products. The National Research Council, which is represented on the Chemurgic Council, made numerous supplementary inquiries, and last November held a conference in Saskatoon on research on the utilization of farm crops, preparatory to extending its facilities for such studies in the west. The field has thus been well explored, and while all these inquiries did not reveal as many promising leads as were hoped for, the importance of the objective is such as to justify vigorous and comprehensive research.

A. Wheat

68. The classical example of chemurgy is the conversion of wheat to industrial alcohol and certain by-products. This presents no difficulty from a technical point of view, but has not yet been able to compete economically with alcohol from cheaper products, like molasses and sulphite liquor, the latter a waste product of paper-making. Using wheat at 60 cents a bushel at the distillery, the cost of alcohol is approximately 45 cents a gallon. Using molasses at 9 cents (a high price) a gallon, the cost of alcohol is about 35 cents. Using sulphite liquor available free, the cost of alcohol is about 22 cents. Against the high cost

of alcohol from wheat must be set any revenue obtained from by-products. So far, the only by-product has been the distillers' grains, used for livestock feed. The wet grains have a significant value to feeders close to the plant, but this outlet is obviously very limited. Large-scale production would depress the price, and the cost of drying for preservation and shipping might adsorb the entire profit.

69. It has been argued that it is good policy to remove surpluses, whether of wheat or other farm products, from the ordinary market by converting them to other uses, even if such uses are not in themselves profitable. But no business can be built up on intermittent surpluses. To have any chance of success it must be assured of a reasonably constant supply of raw materials. A programme for the rationalization of production should therefore go hand in hand with chemurgic research.

70. A more hopeful approach to the wheat chemurgic problem is to find more valuable products which can be made from the various fractions of the wheat kernel. Food uses should receive first consideration, as wheat is the food plant per excellence, and it is doubtful that any non-food uses will ever compete with food uses in economic importance. Further research is needed on the separation of the gluten in a form suitable for blending with, and strengthening, the weak flours produced in Europe and other thickly populated regions of the world. The wheat germ is already used on a small scale as a rich source of vitamin B for human nutrition. That use might well be expanded, as most people prefer getting their vitamins in natural food products rather than in the form of pills. If maximum values were obtained for the germ and the gluten, the starch, which is the only part used in the production of alcohol, might be available for this and other purposes much more cheaply than at present.

71. Wheat starch can be prepared in a form equally suitable for household purposes as is corn starch. It is also as good as corn or potato starch for making sugars and syrups. It can be used industrially as sizing for papers and textiles, and in adhesives. Moreover, it can be converted by fermentation into a variety of chemical substances, notably butylene glycol, the starting point of Buna-S, one of the main forms of synthetic rubber. Butylene glycol has other important possibilities, for example, in the manufacture of solvents, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and above all as anti-freeze.

72. Gluten, the protein constituent which gives wheat flour its unique bread-making properties, might replace casein in water-soluble paints, glues, and plastics, since casein, the chief milk protein, is much more valuable than gluten in human nutrition.

73. It was stated at the last Chemurgic Conference, Chicago, March 24, 1943, that if all the rubber used in the United States were made from grain, it would use about 160,000,000 bushels (only one-fifth of the average wheat production in U.S.).

It must be admitted, therefore, that none of the purposes mentioned above offer scope for the large-scale use of wheat such as would be afforded by its utilization for alcohol-gasoline mixtures for internal combustion engines. It is highly probable that as the depletion of the world's oil supplies raises the price of gasoline, fuel alcohol will increasingly replace it. Even then, it seems doubtful that wheat will be used as the main source of alcohol, since more starch per acre can be grown in the form of potatoes or barley. Wheat grown in the northern part of the Canadian plains may be largely replaced by other starchy crops, restricting the production of bread wheats to the brown and black soils, where bread-making quality is at its best.

B. Plastics

74. This has become a "glamour field", from which much is hoped. There are two main divisions: building materials, in which the potential volume is large but the price is low; and moulded products, in which the volume will probably be comparatively small, but prices higher. For building materials, the price that farm-produced proteins would command is not high enough to compete with their value for food uses; for moulded products the quality of protein plastics does not compare favourably with plastics made from coal, oil, or natural gas bases. Neither is it likely that butylene glycol (obtained by fermenting starch) already mentioned as the base of Buna-S rubber and related plastic substances, can compete on a cost basis in peace-time with plastics made from these inorganic substances, all of which occur plentifully in Alberta. Gluten, as already mentioned, might well replace casein in the manufacture of plastics. Since casein is so valuable in nutrition it should be used in the form of milk powder.

C. Vegetable Oils

75. These are firmly established as industrial raw materials in paint, soap and food industries.

76. Linseed oil is used mainly as a drying oil in the paint industry, and for this use presents no technical problems. There should, however, be crushing and extraction plants established as local industries in the flax-growing areas of the West.

77. Linseed oil also holds considerable promise of successful use in the production of domestic shortening by hydrogenation, though problem of flavour reversion has not yet been entirely overcome.

78. Sunflower oil is entirely satisfactory for table and cooking purposes, and the acreage of sunflowers in the southern parts of the prairie provinces is increasing as rapidly as seed can be made available. Whether either linseed

shortening or sunflower oil will hold their places after the war, when the fat shortage is over, may be open to question.

D. Fibres

79. The prospects for fibre flax in the west are not bright. The staple is short and the fibre is soft, even in such favourable seasons as 1942 and 1943. Wastage is high in processing soft fibres with existing machinery. A new type scutcher is required to make the best use of western flax for upholstery tow and the manufacture of cigarette and bond paper. The quantity of flax grown in the west is not great enough to support a local paper mill. After some preliminary processing to reduce its bulk, the raw fibre is shipped east. Possibly flax fibre might also replace other cellulosic materials in the manufacture of rayon.

80. The variety of hemp which can be grown in Canada has not yielded fibre capable of replacing manila hemp in the manufacture of rope or binder twine.

81. Wool is the outstanding animal fibre. Canada imports 50 to 60 million pounds of wool a year in addition to much shoddy. Canadian production has been hampered by lack of a national policy under which Canadian wool might, like Australian wool, establish a unique identity in world markets. We produce small quantities of a large number of varieties. Under range conditions in Alberta, we should be able to produce considerable quantities of rigidly standardized wool. Although extensive investigation has been carried out, more research is needed to produce a standard range breed, with a desirable combination of wool and mutton qualities, to standardize methods of handling and grading, and to overcome the disadvantages of wool fibres, such as shrinkage and vulnerability to moths. To accomplish this, a "vertical" organization is needed, linking the breeder and rancher, the service laboratory, the research laboratory, and the buyer and producer.

The Committee recommends:

(20) That a full enquiry be made into the problems and possibilities of expanding wool production in Alberta and that the Dominion Government be urged to establish a national policy in this respect.

E. Processed Foods

82. The keeping and shipping qualities and the market value of many foods can be increased by processing. The war has given a great stimulus to developments along this line, since it has become important to store foods for unusual periods of time and also to reduce unnecessary weight or bulk for shipping.

83. Even bacon, which is commonly thought of as a "cured" or preserved food, in normal times reaches the retail market within three or four weeks of slaughtering the hogs. Now it often has to be kept several times as long. The advances in the curing process necessitated by this situation may well carry over to peace time, in extending the market for Canadian bacon.

84. The dehydration of vegetables and eggs, which before the war was only a small scale novelty, has assumed large proportions, while the drying of milk has been greatly expanded. In normal times the fresh products may generally be preferred by local markets, but for export, especially trans-oceanic, the dried products should form the basis of a permanent industry.

85. Quick-freezing is another process of recent origin, which is applicable to a wide variety of perishable products, including fish, catering to a more select market. Research is needed to preserve the flavour of fruits treated in this way. Modern developments in ordinary refrigeration, including the establishment of locker system units, should increase local consumption of fresh foods.

86. Canning meats, vegetables, and fruits, is another form of preservation which should be expanded in an effort to widen our markets. Here further research is required on processes which preserve as fully as possible the natural flavour and nutritive properties, including vitamins.

87. Fruit and vegetable juices were just coming into their own as highly palatable and nutritious drinks, when the war restricted their distribution. As the pineapple growers found, people will consume a much larger volume of raw material in this form than as solid products. With the return of peace, this method of processing should be expanded. Again, research is needed on the preservation of flavour and vitamin content.

F. By-products and Waste-products

88. The by-products of the meat-packing industry are in general fully utilized in some form, e.g. tankage, bone meal, gelatin, glue, glycerine. After the war, it may be necessary to find new outlets for glycerine and fats. More specialized uses may be found for certain other by-products. Collagen, the intermediate product in the preparation of gelatin from bones, hoofs, and connective tissues, might be converted to fibrous plastics for sausage casing, etc. Blood serum might have more valuable uses than as tankage. Hair, hides, hoofs and feathers in their natural state are insoluble in water. They might be processed without dissolving them in chemical solutions and so sacrificing their natural properties.

89. Wheat straw is still burned in large quantities. With the introduction of the combine harvester, much of it is burned directly on the land. That which is burned in stacks, at least, should be used for better purposes. With the depletion of soil organic matter after many years' cropping, the processing of straw for return to the soil in the form of manure should be investigated. Possible industrial uses include the manufacture of paper, wallboard and briquettes for fuel. Lignin, a waste product of the paper process, might be used as a plasticizer for the wallboard and a binder in the briquettes.

90. The assembly of waste products at central points in adequate quantities is always a basic consideration in their profitable utilization. Grain screenings regularly accumulate at the head of the lakes, and are thus in good position for treatment. They are partly used in feeding stuffs. Unpalatable weed seeds, like the mustards, have an oil content of some possible value, though the quality is low. If made into briquettes, the oil content would enhance their fuel value.

91. The Edmonton plant of the Provincial Egg Marketing Board pays the City about \$2,000 annually to burn up the egg shells. The adherent albumen might be recovered and used for food, and the shells should have some value as a source of calcium for feed. Rejected eggs are rich in useful chemical substances, for example, lecithin, a good anti-oxidant for both foods and non-food products. Anti-oxidants are substances used, among other things, to prevent fats going rancid.

G. Rural Industries

92. So far as economically practicable, it is highly desirable that Alberta products should be processed at points within the province. Not only can the value of primary products be increased in this way, but local industry provides local markets, cuts transportation costs, and increases economic stability. Meat products are for the most part processed locally, but hides are still shipped east for tanning and making into boots and shoes. Large manufacturers like to reduce overhead by a high degree of centralization, and need not worry about transportation costs since these are passed on to the consumer. Decentralization in the interests of the country as a whole can only come about as a result of government policy.

93. Certain industries would appear to lend themselves to extensive decentralization, or even to rural co-operative enterprise, for example, the processing of straw into wallboard and briquettes. Linseed crushing should surely be done in a flax growing region, milk drying in a milk-producing region, woollen manufacture in a wool growing region, and so on.

94. There is good cause too for reviving small flour mills many of which have been absorbed, and closed, by large milling companies.

95. Chemurgy has suffered from over-zealous advocacy by enthusiasts who consider only the facts which favour their theory. It is not a magical formula for transmuting crops into gold. It does propose to utilize fully the resources of science in processing farm products for market. This offers hope for steady, if moderate, advances, at the usual price of common sense and hard work.

The Committee recommends:

(21) That linseed crushing and oil extraction plants be established as local industries in Alberta where they are warranted by local production.

(22) That a full enquiry be made into the problems and possibilities of expanding wool production in Alberta and that the Dominion Government be urged to establish a national policy in this respect.

(23) That in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Industry, the Alberta Research Council pursue in co-operation with dominion authorities a vigorous programme of chemurgic research.

Technical Services: Improvement and Co-ordination

96. Alberta farmers are provided by the Department of Agriculture of both federal and provincial governments and by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta with technical services covering all phases of agriculture and which may be designated as "detailed" and "general" services, according as they apply to individual farmers or to agriculture as a whole.

97. While the Dominion Department of Agriculture does not provide detailed services to the same extent as provincial institutions, officers of its production, science, marketing, and experimental farm services have close contact with individual producers and provide some specialized information. The Faculty of Agriculture of the University makes available a variety of services through various University departments and assistance is also given by the Department of Extension through correspondence, special events at the University, personal calls, etc. The Alberta Department of Agriculture provides certain detailed services through the officers of its many branches, but the main and most effective effort is exerted through the Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture which directs the activities of the district agriculturists. It is believed that technical service to the farmer can be provided most effectively through this medium.

98. General services are rendered principally by the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture which formulate policies affecting production, marketing, control of plant and animal diseases, etc. General services also involve research, surveys and compilation of statistics.

99. Quality of products and economy of production will be important factors in establishing post-war markets and it will be necessary to conduct research vigorously to ensure that high qualities and economic methods are maintained at new standards as they are developed.

100. Surveys pertain principally to soil characteristics and farm management, the former to ascertain productive qualities, and the latter to ascertain new methods. Soil surveys conducted in Alberta by both the federal and provincial governments and by the University of Alberta have been intensive, but not as yet sufficiently extensive. This undertaking should be on a long-term basis and it would appear that a special committee, representing all the participating institutions, could function to prevent overlapping and confusion which might be expected.

101. The importance of good farm management in relation to improving the standard of living on the farm, as well as to improving the quality of products at reduced cost, cannot be over-emphasized. Continuous research to develop new methods or to benefit from the experiences of other communities is essential. Likewise, when research has gleaned the information, it becomes necessary to bridge the gap between science and practice by passing the information on to the farmer as quickly as possible. Personal contact through the district agriculturist appears to be the most effective instrument to use.

102. Adequate statistical service is essential in planning agricultural production programmes and, since they often reveal seasonal trends, they should be made available to the producer with the utmost speed. Close contact and co-operation, possibly through an international organization, should be maintained with foreign countries in order to collect statistics relating to world agriculture and markets.

The Committee recommends:

(24) That research be conducted vigorously to produce highest quality products at lowest possible costs to ensure a place for Alberta products in world markets.

(25) That a special committee, representing all participating institutions, be established to direct soil surveys in Alberta.

(26) That farm management surveys be widely extended.

(27) That "good farming" competitions be revived as a means to encourage a spirit of community pride and improve farming standards.

(28) That statistical services be expanded, international contacts be improved and broadened, and that distribution of statistical information be completed with greater speed.

Co-ordination of Effort

103. Since certain services of a similar nature are offered by the various dominion, provincial and university departments and branches, the possibilities of overlapping and duplication, with resultant waste of time and effort and lack of uniformity in advice, are inevitable. In some specific cases, where the objectives and the methods employed in achieving such objectives are nearly identical, there would appear to be a definite advantage in amalgamation or, in any event, close co-ordination. That the present system works efficiently is not due to any carefully prepared charter indicating definite lines of demarcation in responsibility. Any significant overlapping has been avoided by establishing committees to operate as dominion or provincial bodies. Likewise, numerous provincial committees have been organized. Each committee includes staff members of the dominion and provincial Departments of Agriculture, the University of Alberta and, in most instances, farmer representatives. Recommendations agreed upon by members of each group constitute the basis for advice made available, directly or through advisers, to farmers.

104. In addition to the co-ordination of effort established through such committees, much informal consultation takes place between the officers of the various agricultural institutions, and healthy goodwill and understanding lead to willingness to co-operate. Under this system, a particular responsibility rests upon the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services which should frequently review the operations of the institutions which provide technical services in the various provinces. Particular attention should be given to co-ordinating and, where possible, amalgamating groups which threaten to overlap.

105. One minor source of confusion, which came to the attention of the Committee, could be overcome by changing the name of the Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture to something which does not conflict with the name of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta.

The Committee recommends:

(29) That where the objective and methods employed by various government services in achieving a common objective are nearly identical, some form of amalgamation of the services be effected.

(30) That particular attention be given to the co-ordination, and where necessary, the amalgamation of those services, dominion or provincial, which threaten to overlap.

Maintenance of Research

106. The importance of and need for continuous agricultural research are incontestable, but research suffers when adequate funds are not forthcoming from governments which should assume the responsibility, because agriculture, as an unorganized industry, has not the means to establish its own laboratories. It has long been recognized that each industry should contribute to the support of research in its own interests, and it would seem that a system of nominal levies on agricultural products would solve the problem of funds for agricultural research. For instance, in 1942, a levy of one cent per hog marketed in Alberta would have yielded more than \$20,000. No sum approaching this has been available for swine research in any year.

107. The knowledge obtained from research should be put into use immediately, but there exists a costly, wasteful and unnecessary time lag between science and practice. With all the modern methods available for distributing information quickly -- radio, bulletins, short courses, field days, demonstrations, etc.-- this time lag seems inexcusable. However, none of these methods of distribution held such promise as an extension and improvement of the district agriculturist system. A special endeavour should be made to impress upon the public the great practical value of the research information available.

108. Research, as in chemurgy, which affects the whole Dominion can be considered a federal responsibility, but the province should assume the responsibility for research necessary to solve more localized problems. Then the findings of such research bodies can be exchanged or correlated. Soil and farm management surveys are projects which the Government of Alberta might support more generously because Alberta has the largest remaining acreage of new lands available for agriculture, and because farm management methods vary according to local conditions of climate and soil in each zone or district. Research pertaining to irrigation, frost, drought, hail, pest control, plant and animal diseases, weeds, fertilizers, livestock husbandry, horticulture, poultry, bees, farm buildings and machinery should also be sponsored by the province, as well as by the Dominion.

The Committee recommends:

(31) That the possibility be explored of extending to agriculture the principle that industry should contribute to the cost of industrial research.

(32) That the district agriculturist system be expanded and that district agriculturists be specially trained to instruct and advise in farm management.

(33) That a special effort be made to inform the farm public of the practical value of the research information available.

(34) That no effort be spared to reduce costs of agricultural production as a key to competitive markets.

Agricultural Education

109. Agricultural education may be subdivided into:

- a. Elementary.
- b. Secondary.
- c. Vocational Institute.
- d. University.
- e. Adult.

110. Elementary agricultural education has suffered because the subject, if taught at all at this stage, has been treated much too generally. An effort is now being made to improve teacher training through courses leading to a specialist certificate.

111. Secondary agricultural education is discussed under "Education and Vocational Training", where it is urged that high schools be converted into composite schools with facilities for teaching agricultural subjects.

112. Vocational institutes is the name proposed for technical schools where the level of training will be above that in high schools. These are included under the heading of "Education". However, the subcommittee on agriculture studied this phase of education specially with regard to the Olds Schools of Agriculture and agreed that such schools have a distinct place in this province. History has shown that to operate successfully such schools must be provided with dormitory accommodation.

113. University training in Alberta follows two principal lines, namely, a general course for students planning to return to the farm; and specialist courses in field crops, horticulture, soils, animal husbandry, poultry, dairying, entomology or agricultural economics. The University of Alberta makes no pretence of teaching practical farming, because this knowledge can be acquired more cheaply by working on a good farm. But the University does educate graduates to a high standard of knowledge of the sciences underlying agriculture and their practical application. To gain practical experience, students are required to work at least one full season on an approved farm before proceeding to a degree in agriculture.

114. Adult education is carried out by the University and the Department of Agriculture, the latter chiefly through the Olds School. The University radio station is used extensively and many educational publications on agricultural subjects are published co-operatively by the Department and the University. As mentioned previously, the district agriculturists are

considered the most effective agency for adult education in agriculture and, again, for this reason the service should be expanded as rapidly as possible.

The Committee recommends:

(35) That accommodation and equipment for agricultural instruction be greatly expanded.

(36) That a lecturer on farm management be added to the staff of the University of Alberta.

Amenities of Rural Life

115. It is a matter of serious and primary concern to the entire population of Alberta that rural living be made attractive to our young people. All recognize that the rural population should enjoy their share of the good things of life but, while the automobile, radio and other modern inventions have done much to alleviate the isolation of rural existence, farm families are precluded from numerous beneficial diversions, including home art, community drama, handicrafts, etc., because, already tired from long days of toil, they must spend evening hours and even Sundays and holidays doing chores laboriously by hand.

116. Probably no one factor would do more to modernize agricultural life than a well planned scheme of rural electrification. The Committee assigned to the Research Council of Alberta the task of surveying the possibilities of such a scheme in the province and, while this final report will not be available for some time, progress reports indicate that there is sufficient power available, and that existing transmission systems should be capable of serving the more densely settled areas without prohibitive cost. It is indicated by provisional estimates that capital costs, not including wiring of buildings and purchase of machinery and appliances, would range from about \$500. to \$600. per farm. The cost per kilowatt hour cannot yet be estimated because it depends largely upon the government policy with regard to the scheme and other factors about which more information is required.

117. The Committee is of the opinion that the capital cost of rural electrification should not all be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher service rates, but should be borne in part by the state.

118. Districts which are remote from existing transmission lines may be served by local power-plants.

118a. Another important improvement to rural life would be added by modern water, plumbing and sewage disposal systems, all of which could be readily obtained, were the necessary purchasing power available to farmers. The same is true of modern refrigeration.

119. Furthermore, rural dwellers need parks and playgrounds in the same measure as urban citizens.

The Committee recommends:

(37) That the survey on rural electrification be completed under the direction of the Research Council of Alberta.

(38) That revival of home arts and handicrafts and of community drama creation and production be promoted through all possible facilities for adult education.

(39) That the Alberta Government set aside suitable areas as parks in every part of the province.

Crop Insurance

120. Study of crop insurance brought to the Committee innumerable worthy reasons for some adequate insurance scheme but actual progress in formulating such a scheme was blocked by a total inadequacy of statistics upon which actuarial calculations could be based. Weather hazards, pests, diseases, uncertainties of production in various districts under wide fluctuations of climatic conditions, inconsistencies in soil qualities, etc., have resulted in wide variations in farm incomes which place an impossible burden upon the producer and, in the past, have necessitated extensive recourse to various forms of public assistance. There is no evidence that the future will be different.

121. Despite the difficulties of accumulating, during favourable years, reserves to be held against years of reduced yields, the obstacles do not appear to be insurmountable. It is evident from the somewhat discouraging experiences of commercial companies, that losses beyond the capacity of commercial or mutual companies to sustain may result and that, therefore, the larger and more substantial financial backing of governments is essential to security. The United States Government introduced in 1937 a crop insurance measure which seemed to serve its purpose, but this was discontinued in 1944. Arrangements under the Dominion Prairie Farm Assistance Act embody some features of crop insurance.

122. However, before any final conclusions can be reached either as to feasibility or workability of any such scheme, the compilation and analysis of yield data are essential and this task is so complicated and extensive as to require the full time services of a specially trained staff. Features which require closer consideration include:

a. The desirable scope of any scheme e.g. interprovincial, provincial, or district;

b. The degree of regularization desirable, having regard to the premiums required in favorable years.

- c. The desirability of uniform rates of premium payments or of varying premiums with the risks in various communities.
- d. The extent of government participation.

The Committee recommends:

- (40) That the Alberta Government obtain all the data required to reach a definite decision pertaining to crop insurances.

Agricultural Co-operation

123. The voluminous statistics attesting to the remarkable growth of the co-operative and credit union movements in Alberta and elsewhere, and their very satisfactory achievements, have been available to the Committee for study, but are omitted from this report because they are constantly changing and, so far as Alberta is concerned, are available to the public in the form of regular monthly reports from the Co-operative and Credit Union Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry. Constant attention should be directed to the expansion of these efforts, to the improvement of laws and regulations governing them and the local authorities should be given ample assistance in obtaining information regarding co-operative and credit union activities and developments not only throughout Canada, but in other countries.

The Committee recommends:

- (41) That educational facilities pertaining to co-operative and credit union development be expanded, as required, to meet the growing demand.

- (42) That exchange of knowledge and experiences be encouraged between Alberta Co-operative authorities and those of other localities and countries.

Agricultural Credit

124. While it is a desirable objective that farmers finance their current operations from their own reserves, the welfare of farm producers and the effective use of Alberta's agricultural resources frequently depend to an important degree upon adequate facilities for three types of credit, namely:

- a. Long-term credit to facilitate capital purchases;
- b. Intermediate credit which may be self-liquidating within a few years; and
- c. Short-term, or seasonal, credit for current operations.

125. Farm real estate values vary according to locality, fertility of land, etc., but are usually more than can be met by young men desiring to purchase. Furthermore, initial capital requirements for livestock, equipment, etc., frequently exceed the resources of the individual, particularly in the case of demobilized troops. Government activity in the field of long-term loans has been confined to the operations of the Canadian Farm Loan Board whose loans probably do not represent more than one-fifth the long-term credit provided to Alberta farmers. Loan, trust and insurance companies have been the principal sources of long-term credit, but a significant number of farm mortgages is held by individuals. Interest rates have been high in relation to rates on other investments and it is widely acknowledged that the mortgage instrument, with fixed annual obligations imposed upon the borrower, is poorly adapted to the conditions and requirements of agriculture in Alberta. Both in connection with interest rates and terms of payment, the element of risk and the costs of servicing loans have been important factors and must be given careful attention if long-term lending facilities are to be improved.

126. Unforeseen and rapid changes in market demands often render it imperative that farmers have ready credit with which to change machinery or production facilities quickly. It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of intermediate credit facilities which will enable capable farmers to take advantage of sound and profitable production opportunities. Intermediate credit has been provided largely by vendors of farm machinery, equipment, lumber and livestock and, to a limited degree, by commercial banks, whose policies, it is generally agreed, are not well suited to the provisions of intermediate credit for agriculture. Rates paid on credit obtained from vendors have been high and, in many instances, "time payment" agreements have taken merchandising companies into the field of credit which is beyond the scope of their activities and involves heavy administrative expenses.

127. Cash farm operating expenses are frequently sufficiently large that it is difficult for the farmer to provide the operating capital required, particularly if he has started with little capital, or if his crop income is seasonal, or if unfavourable crops have left him insufficient capital to meet living expenses and finance the next crop. Failure to provide adequate short-term credit at such times reduces the farmer's ability to take advantage of more favorable subsequent conditions. Merchants and chartered banks have been relied upon for short-term credits but they, too, are thus forced into a function which they would prefer to avoid.

128. The Committee notes with approval the extension of credit unions in rural areas because they hold promise of doing a valuable service. Further consideration is devoted to this and other types of financing under the heading of "Finance", but the Committee is of the opinion that further special attention must be given to the important subject of agricultural credits.

The Committee recommends:

(43) That further study be given to ways and means of providing agricultural credit.

Farm Labor

129. Enlistments and migration to war industries have created a serious shortage in farm labor. In 1935, there was an average of 2.28 men per farm, but this had fallen to 1.6 (over 15 years of age) in 1943 and it is expected that 1944 will show a further decrease. The situation would be even more serious if it were not for the improvement of farm machinery which, in recent years, has modified labor requirements. The most common practice of hiring farm help is on a seasonal basis, month by month, but livestock producers prefer to hire on a yearly basis. Until recently, single men were preferred but since fewer girls are available for farm home work, more farmers prefer young married couples. What has been reported under "Amenities of Farm Life" applies here in respect to the problem of keeping young people on farms. Wage and hour relationship of farm work to factory employment; the additional attractions of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, holidays with pay, pension schemes and other considerations offered by industrial vocations all act to draw farm help to urban centres.

130. Whether or not farmers will be able to meet this competition will depend upon stability of price relationships between different commodities. If, for instance, the price of butter, eggs, beef and pork is not in proper and favorable relationship to the price of cash grains, farmers will be interested principally in the production of cash crops -- a type of agriculture requiring mainly seasonal help. On the other hand, if proper price balance exists between these products, farmers will be more likely to engage permanent employees. Likewise, hours of work and holidays for permanent farm workers are closely related to the prices farmers receive for their produce.

131. The present accepted wage arrangement on a monthly basis with bonuses for each working day during harvest is not entirely satisfactory, particularly in good years, because the employee feels that his return is too small compared with that of the farmer. Other systems have been tried elsewhere, but are still in their infancy and require considerable research.

The Committee recommends:

(44) That everything possible be done to stabilize farm price relationships as a basis for regular employment and equitable treatment of farm labor.

(45) That where livestock is featured in the farm operations the wage-plus-percentage-of-income method of engaging help has many desirable characteristics and should be given careful consideration in the post-war period.

C. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Educational Rehabilitation

1. Satisfactorily comparable to provisions elsewhere in the British Commonwealth, except New Zealand, but of somewhat lower scale than in the United States, the Dominion Post-War Re-Establishment Order (P.C. 7633) and amendments provide assistance, including pay, allowances and tuition fees, possibly augmented by pensions, for demobilized persons qualified to obtain University or other rehabilitation training, but it does not give assistance to the province to meet the deficit between tuition fees and actual tuition costs. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide for this deficit.

2. Under The Vocational Training Co-ordination Act, 1942, which provides training for persons discharged from the forces or war industries, dominion and provincial governments share equally the cost of training, but the province must provide the facilities. Thousands of troops are taking matriculation correspondence courses, so the University is planning full summer terms for post-war years to help them to accelerate their graduation. Furthermore, the University hopes, by starting a Junior College in Calgary, to relieve the anticipated overcrowding. The present war emergency training centres at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge may train other discharged personnel at the secondary level. Those entering agriculture without previous experience should be placed for one year with experienced farmers before taking their technical training.

3. Education for veterans' children is considered under "Scholarships", and Apprenticeships are considered under "Industry".

The Committee recommends:

(46) That the province mobilize all available educational facilities to deal as effectively as possible, in co-operation with the dominion, with the problem of fitting men and women discharged from the armed forces and from war industries, and who may require further education, training or retraining, for useful and satisfactory places in the life of the community.

Educational Needs of the Province

4. A special committee prepared a comprehensive report covering the educational needs of the province, as to selection of teachers, their training, length of service, salaries, accommodations, etc. This report, together with the

report of the Sub-committee on Education and Vocational Training, will be available in full through the Department of Education to those specifically interested in problems of education, but the following highlights of these reports are of general interest because of their significance.

Selection

5. Only 25% of Normal School enrolments are males, and half of these, including many of the most capable, leave the teaching profession in from one to six years for more remunerative occupations; percentage of Anglo-Saxon students dropped from 70 in 1930-31 to 35 in 1943-44; average student intelligence dropped from 13th place out of 304 colleges in 1936 to 111th place out of 253 colleges in 1942; recently one-third of 163 students rated with the least capable fifth of American high school graduates.

6. Desired standards have been swept aside by war conditions, and selections are now based upon the qualifications which allow us to secure enough teachers at current salaries. Investigations reveal that only in great depressions have current teachers' salaries been able to compete with those of other callings, but at other times, education takes what it can get, not what its social importance demands. Wartime letters of authority to teach should be cancelled immediately after the war; returning teachers should be given refresher courses; capable war-time teachers of low qualification should complete their training. Major improvements in salaries, training, tenure contracts, pension provisions and living conditions are necessary to attract and hold the desired calibre of teachers.

Training

7. Integration of the Normal School courses with those of the University would provide that, beginning at matriculation, a continuous programme should lead to degrees of Bachelor or Master of Education. With some courses additional to those presently taught at Calgary Normal and Institute of Technology and Art, the proposed Calgary Junior College training for teachers would lead, after further University training, to the B. Ed. degree. Entrance standards for teacher training should be raised; teacher training in the University should include specialization in kindergarten, primary and secondary fields, music, art, drama, health education, etc.

Stability

8. Serious instability in the teaching profession is revealed by the fact that for men, the average teaching life is 7.5 and for women 5.9 years, and about half change positions every year. Objection is made to requirements of urban boards that women resign upon marriage. The Teachers' Retirement Fund Act of 1939 is considered inadequate, and living conditions are considered unsatisfactory in most rural districts.

Salaries

9. In 1942 the median Alberta teacher was a high school graduate, had slightly more than one year of professional training, had taught six years and nine months (of which the last year and five months had been at the same place), was 26 years of age and had earned \$935, which had to provide sustenance for 52 weeks and meet expenses of summer school, essential to professional advancement. Such salaries, substantially lower than those paid in manufacturing industries, are held largely responsible for the progressive deterioration of personnel entering Normal Schools, and for driving married men out of the profession. To relieve this situation, a salary scale was proposed, based on 1939 living costs and dollar value which, starting with a minimum of \$900. progresses to \$2,480 according to training and years of experience, with additional provisions for intermediate and high school teachers, vice-principals, principals, etc., and which suggests special provincial grants to school boards complying with specified conditions.

The Committee recommends:

(47) That in the interests of education, the public be enlightened with respect to the highly unsatisfactory conditions summarized above.

(48) That the Alberta Government expand its programme of educational reform in order to promote improvement in teachers' salaries, training, legal status, pension provisions and rural living conditions, in order that the profession may attract and hold the high calibre of personnel which its vital importance warrants.

(49) That all teacher-training in Alberta be integrated.

(50) That a minimum salary schedule be established which recognizes the cost and professional value of successive years of training, also the value of increasing experience, and the assumption of successive degrees of responsibility.

(51) That the possibility of recruiting teacher material from returned men and women be explored.

Scholarships

10. The foregoing amply justifies greater encouragement of potential teachers through scholarships starting at Grade X, especially for those gifted in music, art, commerce, agriculture, household economics or other significant subjects in an enriched social curriculum. The Faculty of Education now offers four-year programmes leading to B. Ed. in Agriculture and B. Ed. in Household Economics which should remake rural secondary schools, but in view of the low salaries paid, few

students may devote the extra year's time required unless scholarships are available for the fourth year.

11. The Committee has ascertained the experience and findings of authoritative bodies and individuals elsewhere, and the opinions of provincial organizations, on the question of extending the scope of free education. It is clearly evident from its report that, as expressed in the British White Paper on Educational Reconstruction, 1943, "High ability should not be handicapped by accidents of place of residence or lack of means in securing a University education."

12. The authoritative viewpoint is that:

- a. The age limit for compulsory education should be raised;
- b. That part-time compulsory education should continue afterward;
- c. That scholarships be awarded on a merit basis, but graduated in amount according to need;
- d. That scholarships in all fields be greatly increased in number.

13. A strong recommendation from the Alberta Command of the Canadian Legion urges resumption of the Education of Soldiers' Children Act under which, for several years, the Provincial Government allocated \$10,000 a year for educational grants to soldiers' children. The purpose was good, but the act was difficult to administer and further consideration is necessary to find something more comprehensive and in line with the objective of greater generosity to all children on the basis of merit and need.

The Committee recommends:

(52) That provision of not less than 100 provincial scholarships be part of the post-war education plan.

(53) That higher-education fees be reduced, if possible, and that aptitude and ability, rather than financial means, be the basis upon which to decide University candidature.

(54) That special provision be made to assist in the education of soldiers' children.

School Buildings and Equipment

14. Although since the formation of the larger school divisions some more suitable buildings have been erected,

a recent survey reveals that more than half of the rural classrooms are overcrowded; that science, library, group work, and cloak rooms are badly needed; and that the increasing demand for adult education makes it necessary to utilize schools as community centres on a larger scale. Replying to a questionnaire, 80 out of 96 rural teachers stated that their school accommodation was insufficient to carry out the present Alberta curriculum. A questionnaire sent to divisional superintendents brought information estimating building needs ranging from \$27,000 to \$800,000 for different districts and the Chief Inspector of Schools estimates that an adequate rural building programme would exceed \$7,000,000.

15. Not all districts, cities, towns and villages have yet submitted estimated requirements. The following totals have been received from the cities:

Calgary Public	\$1,011,335.
Calgary Seperate	318,675
Edmonton Public	2,425,000
Edmonton Separate	350,000
Drumheller	90,000
Lethbridge	225,000
Medicine Hat	150,000
Red Deer	75,000
Wetaskiwin Composite High School	75,000
Total Estimate	\$4,720,010

The Committee recommends:

(55) That the Alberta Government should formulate a programme for the assisting of school building projects.

(56) That the Alberta Government should explore, with the Dominion Government, some method of helping the municipalities and districts with the financing of an adequate school building programme through long-term loans at low interest rates. The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, might be revived.

(57) That the Alberta Department of Education should have standard plans of modern schools of various types and sizes prepared, and also a statement of building principles to which all schools must conform; that only schools which conform to the plans and principles required by educational needs should be eligible for building assistance.

Transportation and Housing

16. Progressive elimination of one-roomed schools and their replacement by graded schools is necessary to overcome the educational disadvantages of rural children, but regular attendance at such schools depends upon improved roads. Investigation indicates that, given good roads, children are better assured of regular attendance at graded schools than through walking to district schools. The Committee has studied the road problem under "Public Works", but under "Education" recommends:

(58) That complete replacement of one-roomed schools by graded rural schools be taken as an objective, and that suitable roads be provided as fast as may be practicable.

(59) That provision of dormitory accommodation be made for pupils in attendance at rural high schools, who live off the school bus routes or too far away to live at home.

Special Schools

17. Modern secondary schools are known as community schools, consolidated or composite high schools, and are expected to have complete facilities for academic, technical, agricultural, commercial and cultural courses. Community schools, by gearing their enterprises to neighborhood economy and interests usually bring parents and community leaders actively into the school activities and readily become community centres with special opportunities for social reconstruction. Though schools at Willingdon and Smoky Lake have carried out community enterprises, the community school as such can hardly be said to exist in Alberta as yet. Cost has been the principal deterrent and, also, more teachers are required and they must have special qualifications. However, some existing facilities, such as those at Vermilion, might be converted into community schools.

18. Though composite high schools may largely supplant technical schools, there will always be a need for vocational institutions such as the Institute of Technology and Art, where students may pursue, on a level above that of secondary schools, more intensive specialized training in the manual skills pertaining to special trades.

19. The Lethbridge Rehabilitation Council has submitted a recommendation for the establishment there of a self-contained industrial college with six preparatory training centres elsewhere in the district to train candidates to its own entrance standards for courses in agriculture, mining, engineering, irrigation, technology and various trades, leading to graduation on its own standards, all with special attention to ex-service men.

20. Despite unsatisfactory experience in maintaining six agricultural schools at one time and the numerous problems which necessitated closing five of them, investigation indicates that maintenance of three or four agricultural institutes, advantageously placed, may be feasible and advisable.

The Committee recommends:

(60) That a programme for the establishment of community schools should be prepared by the Department of Education to be carried out in practicable stages in the post-war years.

(61) That facilities of existing high schools be enlarged from time to time, with the objective of converting as many as possible into composite schools, and ultimately into community schools.

(62) That caution be used in adding to the number of vocational institutes (technical or agricultural), until it is seen how much of their purpose may be served by community schools in conjunction with an apprenticeship system.

(63) That an administrative board similar to that provided by The Agricultural Schools Act, 1913, be created and that these agricultural institutes be co-ordinated with the regular educational system of Alberta.

Home and School Associations

21. Home and school associations have done much good work during their brief history in Alberta and their work and influence should be expanded especially to attract and interest larger numbers of men from all callings. Their scope should include a wider range of subjects such as home beautification, dramatics, arts, and crafts, and their programmes should feature speakers representing professions, trades and commerce, so that the school may become a community centre of adult education outside of regular school hours. Furniture, equipment and other fixtures should be designed with this purpose in mind.

The Committee recommends:

(64) That Home and School Associations should take a more positive role in making their schools centres of community interest and enterprise.

Adult Education

22. Investigation indicates that, broadly speaking, the public mind is lethargic to the extensive facilities at its disposal for and the numerous benefits and pleasures

which may be obtained from adult education. It is hoped that through the Alberta Adult Education Association, initiated by the Minister of Education in 1943, to co-ordinate and utilize fully existing facilities, deeper understanding of social reconstruction and of a post-war world dedicated to the welfare of all the people may be inculcated through radio, public forums, study groups, libraries, motion pictures, information services, etc. Through the association, open-minded inquiry into modern problems will be fostered, community-action programmes will be supported, and it is further hoped that trained personnel will be mobilized to this end. The importance of public enlightenment as a basis for responsible citizenship cannot be over emphasized.

The Committee recommends:

(65) That encouragement and support of a vigorous and broadly based programme of adult education be continued.

Provincial Educational
Institutions

23. a. Normal Schools - The integration of the Normal Schools and the Faculty of Education into a unified teacher-training system has been mentioned under "Educational Needs: Training", and a recommendation (48) under that heading) has been made.

b. Institute of Technology and Art - This has been referred to also as above and is further dealt with under "Junior Colleges".

c. University of Alberta - Beginning in 1908 with 45 students, the student population of the University of Alberta grew to 2337 in 1939-40. During this period, the university became firmly established in the life of Alberta and widely known for the quality of its graduates, for its contributions to science and letters, and for extramural services organized through its Department of Extension.

24. The second World War found the university ready to contribute, not only its sons and daughters (as in the first World War), but also its full share of technical instruction, research and other services which have become indispensable to modern warfare. Both wars caused temporary recessions in student registration. In the current year, the total number of students has fallen below 2000. But a sharp increase followed the first war and will almost certainly follow this one, when no longer will part of the regular crop of matriculants be diverted to war services and large numbers of older students will be returning under the Dominion Rehabilitation programme.

25. Two major needs require consideration:

- (1) More adequate accomodation for existing services;
- (2) Funds and facilities for new and expanding services dictated by modern world trends.

The first of these is obvious from the simple fact that no permanent buildings have been constructed on the campus for more than 20 years, during which period the student population has doubled. The second need may be shown by the two following lists of proposals submitted to the Committee:

Services or departments which might
be expanded with advantage: _____

- i. Teacher-training for modern school programmes;
- ii. Instruction and research in sociology and co-operation;
- iii. Radio and adult education;
- iv. The School of Dentistry, the only one west of Toronto, and at present poorly housed and equipped;
- v. The Provincial Laboratory of Public Health at present greatly cramped for space;
- vi. Nursing instruction, to include hospital teaching and administration;
- vii. Chemical engineering, to aid in developing Alberta's oil, natural gas and coal resources.

New Services or Departments
of Instruction and Research

- i. Farm mechanization and management;
- ii. The science of government;
- iii. Geography;
- iv. Forestry;
- v. Russian, Chinese, and Latin-American studies, looking to wider trade and cultural contacts;

- vi. Educational measurement and student guidance;
- vii. Preventive medicine;
- viii. Training social welfare workers;
- ix. Training hospital technicians.

26. Junior Colleges - These are regarded as one of the most effective agencies for bringing higher education to more people. Of the two main population centres in Alberta, it is a fact that more Edmonton than Calgary young people attend university because it happens to be in their home city. Establishment of a junior college in Calgary would bring university privileges within reach of a large number of Calgary and district residents and would relieve inevitable congestion when students returning from war services were added to the regular crop of new matriculants.

27. The plan calls for integrating teacher-training and junior-college departments of the university at both Calgary and Edmonton, the Calgary college being accommodated in the Calgary Normal School and the Institute of Technology and Art to which the R. C. A. F. has added many semi-permanent structures, which more than double the original accommodation. The Edmonton college can be accommodated in the Normal School building. In addition to teacher-training courses, the courses would permit students to pursue two-year terminal programmes leading to diplomas, with entrance based on maturity and intellectual development, rather than to a degree based on university matriculation. Evening courses of smaller compass might be arranged for adults. Such a plan would require a considerable staff increase, but such institutions should fill the urgent need for a "people's university".

The Committee recommends:

(66) That the university continue its development in the direction of serving more people on a broader basis.

(67) That the university establish junior-college departments at Calgary and Edmonton in association with the proposed new teacher-training departments.

(68) That an adequate building programme on the campus of the University of Alberta be carried out as rapidly as possible.

(69) That the university add to its staff and departments, as may be necessary and practicable, to meet changing conditions.

Libraries, Museums, Archives

28. The Provincial Library of Alberta has the nucleus of a valuable collection of archive material but, since the death of Sir Cecil Denny in 1928, there has been no trained archi-

vist to collect, classify and care for such material which requires the attention of a specialist. This task becomes more difficult with the lapse of time because private papers of inestimable value are constantly being destroyed by persons unaware of their historical importance, and pioneers who have personal knowledge of early events are passing away.

29. A provincial museum could do for material relating to the life and activity of the province what archives can do for documentary material and should include arts and crafts, natural history and industrial collections, as well as historical material. The original plan for the completed university buildings provided for the inclusion of the University Library and the Provincial Library (including the archives) under one roof on the campus. The university has no accommodation at present for any of these things and some of them are too important to await development of a long-term building programme. Government House is considered ideal for such a purpose, and it could also accommodate temporarily the presently overcrowded Department of Extension of the University, in which a nucleus of the foregoing activities has already taken form.

30. The University of Alberta has Mr. Robert E. Gard working at present on a Rockefeller Foundation grant, collecting folklore and local history as a basis for creative writing, especially the writing of drama. Public response has been so widespread and generous as to make it important that there be no break in the work when this special grant lapses.

31. The Library needs of the province at large are still under study by the Committee.

The Committee recommends:

(70) That Government House be earmarked for a provincial museum and archives as soon as possible.

(71) That a provincial archivist be appointed before the university folklore and local history project terminates.

(72) That survey of the library needs of the province be continued.

Financial Requirements

32. Although incomplete and, of necessity, tentative, the items and such estimates as can be made at present for the proposed educational projects, numbered according to the terms of reference, are as follows:

- (1) a. Cost to the province of students completing interrupted education.....

- b. Cost of vocational training and re-training (50% to be borne by the province)...
- (2) a. Cost of increasing teachers' salaries and pensions.

Cost of integrating Normal Schools and Faculty of Education, expanding the latter and extending Normal courses to two years.....

- b. Annual cost of scholarships \$50,000.
increasing to ----- \$75,000.

Annual cost of scaling down university fees about one-fourth ----- \$50,000.

- c. Urban school building programme \$5,000,000.

Rural school building programme \$7,000,000.

- d. Cost of roads (See Public Works) and school buses.....

- e. Cost of extra equipment and longer hours of operation to convert schools into community centres under Home and School Associations....

- f. Extra capital cost of six community schools (over ordinary provision i 2 (c) ----- \$250,000.

- g. Annual cost of supporting adult education
\$25,000.

- (3) a. See 2 a.

- b. No immediate change proposed.

- c. University building programme (included in Public Works but also here for reference)
\$1,550,000.

Annual cost of two junior colleges \$100,000.

Extra cost of improved Dental School \$25,000.

Annual cost of new departments and services (chemical engineering, farm motors, farm management, government, geography, Russian studies, social welfare, preventive medicine, educational measurement and student guidance....

- d. Cost of improved library service.

Cost of provincial museum and archives....

Financial Responsibilities

33. In Alberta, the making of educational grants is not based upon the financial effort or the ability to pay of the administrative unit. Ability to pay varies between the richest and the poorest school divisions in the ratio of ten to one, but schools grants, including equalization grants, which are provided for these divisions vary only in the ratio of one to three. Therefore, there is an urgent need for an extensive revision of The Alberta School Grants Act, based upon a thorough inquiry into the cost of adequate and defensible elementary, intermediate and secondary education. Since education benefits all the people, its costs should be borne by the country as a whole. School trustees and municipal authorities have advanced strong arguments that 50% of education costs should be borne by the senior governments. In 1913, the Dominion Government established a grant of \$10,000,000, spread over ten years, to aid agricultural education in the Provinces and after the last war made a similar grant toward technical education, but discontinuance of these grants left the provinces in a position of financial embarrassment and the projects suffered. After April 1, 1945, the Government of the United Kingdom will increase its grants from 50% to 55% of the local education costs, but the increase will be greater to financially weak local authorities.

The Committee recommends:

73. That the system of school grants be revised to insure through further extension of the principle of equalization grants, equality of opportunity in different school districts.

74. That the Alberta Government continue to press for federal aid to education, with safeguards to insure continued provincial autonomy in this field.

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D. INDUSTRY

1. A statistical survey of the present industries of the province has been made and is being used as the basis of consideration as to:

- a. Expansion of present industries.
- b. Conversion of war industries to peace-time needs.
- c. Establishment of new industries bearing in mind the possibilities offered by country districts to accommodate such enterprises.

2. Further study, information and analysis will be required before a complete report can be submitted on these terms of reference. Meanwhile, a general review establishes two major foundations for industrial development in Alberta:

- a. Agriculture.
- b. Natural Resources.

3. Agriculture, in addition to the expansion of present direct industries such as packing plants, flour mills, sugar, etc., through the application of chemurgic processes, offers the opportunity to establish many valuable industries for the manufacture of solvents, plastics, masonite, paper, straw board, insulating material, linen, industrial alcohol, leather, woollen goods, vegetable oils, glue, soap, etc. This subject is covered in the section on Chemurgy under the heading of Agriculture.

4. Our natural resources, covered under "Natural Resources" in this report, are such as to provide extensive opportunities for commercial enterprise and employment in and beyond the province. Chief among those available for further development of industries are coal, petroleum, salt, timber, lime, clay and sand, furs, water power, natural gas and various metals. Some of these resources already have laid the foundations for established industries. While it has not been possible to investigate all the products which might be developed from our known natural resources, our studies thus far indicate the practicability of a wide expansion of industrial effort in Alberta.

5. Coal, petroleum, salt, timber and farm products are the basis for chemical products too numerous to mention.

Germany has demonstrated what can be done through extracting by-products from coal which, in the past, have been a basis for industrial prosperity also in Britain, the United States, France, and Belgium. Many synthetic materials, developed by research, have brought further industrial expansion. Alberta not only possesses many such basic materials but has, as well, natural gas, electric power and water which are required in abundance by chemical factories. The ammonia plant established by the Alberta Nitrogen Products Limited at Calgary has the lowest operating and production cost of any similar plant on this continent.

6. Many other industries, such as cement, metal refining, canning, flour milling, meat packing, malting, baking, confectionary, paint manufacturing, and fabrication of various articles merit further study and offer possibilities for expansion.

7. The successful establishment of new industries or helping to develop present industries will depend upon full co-operation between governing bodies, educational authorities, business executives, technicians, labor unions, and the public in general.

8. The ceramic and glass industry offers definite possibilities in Alberta. In the production of clay products, more than 60% of the cost is absorbed in firing the kilns. With natural gas having a high B.T.U. content and supplied at the lowest rates on the continent, our own sands and clays merit special attention. At the request of the Committee, Dr. J. A. Allan, professor of geology at the University of Alberta, reported on the possibilities of industrial utilization of Alberta's sands and clays and recommended that a survey of sand and other silica-rich deposits in Alberta be carried out by geologically trained men and that the clay resources of the province be investigated.

9. The Committee's studies of industrial expansion possibilities have established that certain basic requirements must be met before the desired post-war expansion of industry can take place. These include:

- a. The provision of necessary and adequate capital on fair and equitable terms.
- b. The assurance of adequate markets through the adoption of a national policy in relation to both export and domestic trade.

10. Given such help, Alberta's agricultural and natural resources could offer great possibilities for sound indus-

trial expansion leading to the production of wealth and creation of employment. Without such encouragement, industrial expansion will be slow in growth and restricted in scope.

Markets

11. The Committee is not as yet able to make a definite report as to the future outlook in the field of markets because of the numerous unknown factors which exist. Before the future can be appraised there must be a clear definition of national policy on trade, both export and domestic, and certain basic problems such as freight rates and coal subventions must be solved. Industrial surveys under the auspices of the Committee are still incomplete. These will produce more authoritative data for guidance in drawing conclusions regarding future provincial policies affecting industrial expansion.

Lumber Stock Pile

12. In view of prospective large building requirements immediately after the war, it would seem wise to build up now a substantial supply of lumber. This would obviate delays which might otherwise occur in proceeding with building programmes.

Electrification and Industry

13. The subject of electrification in Alberta is receiving the attention of the Research Council of Alberta which assigned the problem to Prof. Andrew Stewart. His interim report covers the present position, but further study will be necessary before definite recommendations can be made.

Tourist Industry

14. The importance of the tourist industry to the economic life of the province can hardly be over-estimated. Providing its own transportation and automatically eliminating tariff barriers, it brings to our own doors a valuable market for our produce. The scenery which it buys is an inexhaustible and intangible asset. Furthermore, it pays taxes both direct and indirect and it promotes better understanding and trade relationships between ourselves and our industries, and our greatest neighbor customer to the south. A comprehensive survey of this field has been made and indicates the need for extensive public works and other improvements, both dominion and provincial, which as post-war projects will provide considerable employment and promote a greater volume of tourist travel.

These needs have been referred to the appropriate Public Works Departments for inclusion in their respective post-war programmes. The Committee believes that reasonable tourist promotion publicity should be continued even in war time and expanded immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

Stabilization of
Industrial Employment

Collective Bargaining
and Labor Management
Relations-----

15. The Committee's studies in the field of industrial employment have not been completed. The principle of collective bargaining has already been accepted by the Province of Alberta and is compulsory in labor-management relations under the terms of The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

16. Stabilization of industrial employment will, in large measure, depend on the same factors which will govern industrial expansion in the post-war period, namely, the provision of adequate capital and assurance of stable markets.

17. The understanding and close co-operation of both labor and management in solving production and marketing difficulties will also be necessary to ensure post-war industrial progress in Alberta.

18. A survey of present and potential industrial employment is being undertaken with a view to ascertaining as completely as possible the opportunities for work in the post-war period in Alberta. It is hoped that this survey will be able to cover not only industrial employment and expansion, but from it there will be obtainable a fairly close idea of post-war employment arising out of private initiative in such activities as home building, home improvement, enlargement of business premises, building of tourist resorts, etc. The co-operation of Alberta municipalities, industrialists and citizens in general is required in gathering data on building needs and work opportunities.

Wages and Working Conditions

19. In its study of wages and working conditions, the Committee has had the benefit of the wide experience in such matters within Alberta of the Board of Industrial Relations which submitted a comprehensive report.

20. To secure and promote industrial stability and harmonious employer-employee relations, the Committee is of the opinion that fair and equitable wages, extension of negotiated working agreements, periodic adjustment of minimum wages and progressive reduction of work-week hours are necessary.

Training for Industrial Employment

21. Extensive study has been given by the Committee through the sub-committees on Education and on Trade and Industry, to the training of youth for industrial employment.

22. This important matter should be given special attention by all bodies having to do with reconstruction problems. The future will require, more than ever before, skilled and experienced craftsmen trained in modern methods and capable of carrying forward the industrial and agricultural life of the province on a plane of high efficiency. Such craftsmen, being in intensive competition with others highly skilled and trained, will find themselves in need of continually advancing training, if they are to qualify for enhanced remuneration which effective earning power will command and deserve.

23. The technical schools have given a certain amount of vocational training in the past from the standpoint of educational work. This training has not been part of a programme leading on to apprenticeship affording practical experience. Teachers have realized that, if definite apprenticeship could follow, or be complementary to, vocational work, the student would have an entirely new viewpoint and a more enthusiastic interest in technical school work. Many technical school students have at present no clear picture of how they can make further use of their training. Too many appear to enter employment incompletely trained because they lack a definite objective. The Committee considers that provision for a more effective system of apprenticeships would do much to remedy the situation. Apprenticeship training has been carried out successfully in a number of countries, especially in other parts of the British Commonwealth and it has been found most useful when brought under a measure of public authority and regulation whereby provisions can be made to safeguard the interests of the trainee.

The Committee recommends:

(75) That the Alberta Government urge upon the Dominion Government the importance of formulating and announcing a national trade policy at the earliest possible date.

(76) That a survey of Alberta's silica, clay and shale deposits be carried out immediately through the Research Council of Alberta.

(77) That tourist promotion publicity be continued within reasonable limits during war time and appropriately expanded immediately after the war.

(78) That every municipality should undertake a survey of local work projects, both public and private, and pool their information with this Committee to form a central "work pile".

(79) That national recognition and acceptance be given to the principle of equitable wages for all workers, male and female.

(80) That extension of union agreements or industrial standards agreements be effected between employers and employees.

(81) That periodic adjustment be made of all minimum wages to meet prevailing conditions.

(82) That progressive reduction of the hours in the standard work week for both male and female workers be effected.

(83) That the Alberta Government be requested to enact an appropriate Apprenticeship Act providing a high standard of instruction and ample safeguards for the interests of trainees.

(84) That the development of trade, fostering Alberta production between the province and its natural markets, i.e. the western United States, British Columbia and the Orient, receive further study.

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E. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Although voluminous data on Alberta's natural resources have been compiled in government records and in evidence before various commissions and investigations and have been available to the Committee for study, a tremendous amount of research must be completed before post-war development and use of such natural resources can be planned with certainty and wisdom.

Oil

2. Discovered in 1914, proven for wet gas in 1924 and as a crude producer in 1936, Turner Valley's oil production peak was believed to have been reached in 1942, when its production of 10,003,935 barrels brought Alberta's total production to 10,143, 270 barrels. Alberta's total was 9,674,548 barrels in 1943.

3. While only small quantities of crude have been produced as yet in the Wainwright field and elsewhere, more substantial quantities have been produced in the Vermilion and Taber Fields which, so far, offer the greatest promise of substantial production outside of Turner Valley.

4. In Alberta fields, between January 1, 1940 and December 31, 1943 (the war years), 136 wells were drilled into commercial production; 110 wells were drilled and abandoned; 8 more produced some oil of no commercial value and little geological importance; another 10 found gas; and at this time (January 13, 1944) 24 wells are still drilling.

5. Since the search for oil started in Alberta, 440 producing wells have been completed; 175 gas wells and 535 dry holes have been drilled. Though tests on about 65 structures have been unsuccessful, these areas have not been disproved and large areas of the province still remain to be tested. Without including financing costs and including drilling costs only, it is reasonable to estimate that \$135,778,000 have been spent. The oil and gas produced had a value of \$118,404,000. This would indicate that without including interest charges about \$18,374,000 have been spent in excess of recovery. This, of course, is more than offset by the capital value of established wells in terms of their potential production.

The Committee recommends:

(85) That the oil industry in Alberta be regarded as still in its infancy and further study be devoted to incentives to private enterprise to continue explorations.

(86) That the Alberta Government continue to maintain regulation of the industry to ensure that exploration, drilling and production be conducted in the best interests of the industry and the people.

Natural Gas

6. In contrast with the oil industry, very little capital has been lost in exploration for natural gas and the existence of large reserves has been proven. The Medicine Hat field, discovered in 1890, is still producing. After supplying Edmonton for 20 years, the Viking field, on the basis of reduced pressures, has yielded probably 50 or 60% of its capacity and, after a similar period, Turner Valley is still supplying Calgary and a large number of communities in southern Alberta. Surplus Turner Valley gas is being stored in exhausted Bow Island wells for future use. There has been considerable evidence of other fields, notably at Pelican Rapids and elsewhere in northern Alberta. In fact, to summarize, Alberta is believed to be one of the greatest gas reservoirs on the continent.

7. The greater portion of this gas is a methane or dry variety, for which numerous uses other than fuel have been or are being developed economically. Allied War Supplies Limited is using large quantities of wet natural gas in the manufacture of ammonia in Calgary. The methane or dry gas may prove to be one of the largest supplies of pure hydrocarbons on the continent, and it can be used economically and feasibly, not only in the production of synthetic rubber and plastics, but in many known processes for the manufacture of acetylene, ammonia, alcohols, liquid fuels and other similar chemicals.

The Committee recommends:

(87) That an immediate investigation be made to ascertain the extent of existing and the possibilities of new markets for such products.

(88) That a study be made and a report submitted on the possibilities of establishing industries, large and small, based upon the use of natural gas.

Bituminous Sands

8. Extensive research has been conducted to ascertain methods of separating the bitumen and its by-products from the oil sand deposits of the McMurray District. Various grades of paving material and fuel oils have been produced commercially, but there remain many unsolved technical problems and there is still considerable doubt regarding the barrel cost of recovery. With federal assistance,

Abasand Oil Company Limited is now building a plant to mine, treat and refine the oil for fuel purposes and the success of the venture will be noted with great interest. Alberta Oil Sands Limited is extracting bitumen. It is evident that this product has unique properties upon which various chemical industries might be based.

The Committee recommends:

(89) That further research be undertaken by the Government of Alberta through its Department of Lands and Mines working in co-operation with the Research Council of Alberta.

(90) That if the experimental results warrant it, the Government of Alberta establish a pilot plant for the processing of bituminous sands.

Salt

9. The salt deposits near McMurray, according to official survey, contain approximately 500,000 tons per acre and a conservative estimate states that the deposit contains 30,000,000 tons. The salt tests about 99% pure, and, when powdered, is paper white in quality. The subsidiary of Dominion Tar and Chemical Limited, which has been developing the deposits, recently completed additions to its plant, bringing its capacity to 100 tons per day or double that of 1943. These deposits are located near the bituminous sands and there are also indications that natural gas may be discovered in that area. This creates an interesting situation from the viewpoint of chemical industries.

The Committee recommends:

(91) That further investigations be made into the uses of natural gas and salt in chemical industries.

Coal

10. While there has been steady growth in the ability and capacity of the coal industry in Alberta to produce, wide variations in volume and value of production, numbers of men employed at various times, intermittent operation of mines and other similar conditions cause serious concern to the industry, produce a violent reaction in the economic life of the province and militate against orderly and progressive development. The discontinuance of subventions has eliminated the eastern market, although markets west and south have taken more coal. It is obvious from the results of extensive investigation that the problem of the coal industry in Alberta is largely one of an effective national coal policy, as well as of markets and prices, and that the position of this industry in post-war reconstruction will depend largely upon Canada's post-war coal policy. Such policy should be devised upon a long-term basis, include

permanent freight rate subventions, if necessary, and provide for other encouragements and safeguards to the industry.

11. Authoritative estimates vary widely, but all indicate that Alberta's potential coal supplies are so large that immediate expansion of production depends solely upon labor supply, availability of machinery, improvement of mining methods, and availability of markets.

12. Since coal, extracted and used, is destroyed (although it has served a useful purpose) conservation involves making the best and most complete use of it with the least possible damage to the contiguous seams which may not yet be worked. It is not likely that the life of Alberta's coal fields will have any limiting effect upon future development, but the life of many present operations is predictable. In the mountain areas, future development may depend not so much upon expansion of present operations as upon the development of new areas which can be made available by extending transportation facilities.

The Committee recommends:

(92) That every endeavour be made by the government and the industry to secure a definite progressive national coal policy.

(93) That further research be conducted to ascertain:

- a. The possible post-war position of Alberta's coal as affected by federal government policies.
- b. Means of extending markets by long-term subventions or otherwise.
- c. Means of establishing a satisfactory system of grading coal for export.
- d. The extent of the Ontario and other markets to determine:
 - i. By analysis the kind and quality of imported coal used by industry and for domestic purposes as actually received;
 - ii. Kinds of coal or other fuel that can be provided as substitutes by Alberta;
- e. Means of retaining and expanding new southern and western markets.
- f. The effect of labor relations and price on the expansion and retention of markets.

- g. The effect of provincial and federal legislation upon market extension.
- h. The possibility of establishing iron and steel and other industries based upon the use of Alberta's coal.
- i. The extent to which provincial and federal governments may collaborate on these matters.
- j. The possibility of laying the groundwork for further research by gathering, studying and correlating all available provincial and federal data and reports and deciding what further effect can be given to recommendations already made.
- k. The possibility of co-operating with research bodies of other countries to obtain their reports and benefit from their experience and decisions.

Other Minerals

13. A great amount of exploratory and research work remains to be done in connection with possible mineral deposits in Alberta. Therefore, the Committee is unprepared at the moment, to report upon their relation to post-war reconstruction. However, bentonite from the Drumheller region is replacing certain proportions of the imported products used in drilling oil wells with rotary equipment. Medicine Hat's glass-making plants are importing silica at considerable cost while large quantities of silica, presently not available because federal regulations prohibit mining in national parks, exist near Banff and should be investigated. Furthermore, some reports indicate that the tailings from operations in the McMurray oil sand areas may be suitable for glass manufacturing. Pottery and brick clays are plentiful in some districts and sandstone, suitable for building purposes, is abundant. Travertine of high quality and durability exists in the foothills, and talcum has been discovered in large quantities. Gypsum occurs in Jasper National Park and at other points in northern Alberta and, of course, cement has been produced commercially at Exshaw for many years.

The Committee recommends:

(94) That the Committee be authorized to continue such research as may be expedient in order that all possible information may be available for the use and employment of experts immediately after the war so that they, in turn, may discover more readily further extensive uses for these resources and so that preliminary information regarding markets may be obtained.

Forests

14. Alberta's forest fire losses have amounted to the colossal sum of approximately \$65,500,000 during the ten-year period ending December 31, 1941, according to statistics compiled for the Committee. These included the destruction of 2,400,000,000 ft. B.M. and 7,000,000 cords of wood. This represents an enormous economic loss to the province and indicates the urgent need for greatly expanded fire prevention facilities. The cut of lumber during the same period measured 1,500,000,000 ft. B.M. and 275,000 cords of wood.

15. There has never been a physical inventory made of the forest resources of the province, not only as to area but also as to species and commercial uses, accessibility, age, possibility of economic development and annual increment. Therefore, one cannot now determine whether the annual cut and fire losses, fungus and pest losses equal or exceed the annual increment. All of the above are essential to the planning of the proper utilization of the forests and also their conservation. Actually much of the work in securing the needed data should come under the heading of post-war development. It is very questionable that the present rate of cutting, excluding fire and other losses, within the known areas capable of economic operation, and in remunerative market areas, can be continued for many years without improved forestry practice.

16. There is a serious lack of detailed information about many conditions pertaining to various phases of forestry work. A detailed study should be made of factors pertaining to reforestation of cut-over and burned-over lands, having regard to the total area and the most suitable species to be used, due consideration being given to their commercial value and rapidity of growth. This will entail heavy expense for which no returns will accrue for many years, but it is essential work if the resources of the forest are to be saved from rapid depreciation and the land saved from soil erosion and soil drifting.

17. Lands shown by soil surveys to be marginal or sub-marginal should not be opened to agriculture, but reserved for afforestation with trees selected with regard to both rapidity of growth and the marketability of their lumber. The proper selection of species is vitally important, because it takes from 80 to 100 years to reforest land in Alberta. Because of this great importance is attached to the necessity for immediate research work.

18. It is expected that there will be a considerable increase in Alberta's population after the war. Such increase will require lumber for housing, and farm buildings, etc. And this should be supplied principally from our own forests, thus incidentally providing local employment for agricultural workers in slack seasons.

19. There are many large areas of standing timber which have reached maturity and, if left undeveloped, will commence to deteriorate within a few years. Many of these areas are not within economic distance of rail transportation. The feasibility of making them accessible should be studied and consideration given to making them available for development under especially attractive terms of dues and rental, because in a few years such forests may deteriorate and become a liability rather than an asset.

20. The Forest Ranger staff should be increased and, in view of the greatly increased duties and responsibilities incumbent upon them and the fact that they may be required to participate in research and educational work, they should receive special training.

21. An exact study should be made of the possible lumber requirements of the coal industry. Steps should also be taken to insure that all cross ties used for railway construction and maintenance be properly treated and a survey should be made of all areas within reasonable distance of rail transportation on which Lodgepole and Jackpine predominate.

22. The Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines is preparing a detailed and extensive programme for post-war reconstruction which, in more than ten forest districts, will supply approximately 847,000 man days of labor and embrace road and trail construction, erection of buildings and cabins for tourists, fire rangers and game wardens, cutting forest boundaries, erection of telephone lines and look-out towers, planting, entomology, pest control, sample plots, etc.

23. Federal participation in this work is imperative because, although approximately 159,000 square miles of forested watershed lie in Alberta, they feed interprovincial river systems upon whose waters other provinces and districts depend.

The Committee recommends:

(95) That the Committee, through the Research Council of Alberta and in co-operation with the Forestry Branch, continue its compilation of the above required data.

(96) That fire prevention services be expanded.

(97) That an immediate study be made of the critical situation arising out of the rapid depletion of lodgepole and jackpine used for cross ties by railways for construction and maintenance with the possible object of making the treatment of all cross ties compulsory.

(98) That, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Industry and with the assistance of the Research Council of Alberta a study be made to determine the possibility of establishing pulp mills and to investigate the practicability of utilizing birch and poplar in the plywood industry.

(99) That arrangements be made for an aerial survey and ground-crew check of all standing timber within reasonable distance of rail facilities; run survey lines and prepare maps and other information regarding species, their localities, etc., and that negotiations be continued with the federal government to bear its share of the expense of these necessary efforts which affect Canadian territories and people outside the province.

(100) That special efforts be made to utilize mature stands and burnt-over areas before they deteriorate.

Watersheds

24. At present, the Alberta Government must bear all the expense of maintaining fire wardens, radio, road, and telephone communication and must meet fire fighting costs throughout the entire watershed, except in the National Parks.

25. As noted above, the proposed improvement will help considerably to solve Canada's post-war employment problem. In view of the fact that this watershed is of national importance, its preservation being vital to the whole prairie region and since these urgently necessary improvements will entail expenditures beyond the ability of the Alberta Government to meet, federal financial aid will be essential before any definite programme relating to the watershed can become operative.

The Committee recommends:

(101) That the Alberta Government urge upon the Dominion Government the need for the immediate action to assist the Alberta Government in preserving the eastern watershed of the Canadian Rockies, and, further, that the Dominion Government bear the necessary cost for the protection and conservation of the forests on this watershed.

Lands

26. Though there are millions of acres of land in Alberta about which we have no information as to suitability for settlement, elaborate statistics have been prepared for the Committee from which it is estimated that about 9,000 farm families might be settled on approximately 35,000 quarter sections of arable Crown lands in the Grande Prairie, Peace River and Fort Vermilion districts under some degree of restriction or supervision which may be necessary as indicated by meteorological reports. A conservative estimate is that about 14,000 additional farm families might be settled on black soil land now occupied, but for sale or rent or held by private companies, and that if and when proposed irrigation projects in the southern part of the Province are completed approximately 9,600 more families could be accommodated. This would indicate that Alberta farm lands may accommodate approximately 20,000 more farm families on the present basis of land cultivation and when the proposed irrigation projects in the south are completed.

27. The Alberta Government has given emphatic assurance to the Dominion Government that it will co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the federal programme for settlement under The Veterans' Land Act and, to this end, a co-ordinating committee has been established under the chairmanship of Mr. O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The above-named committee estimates that about 10,000 veterans who have not less than two years farming experience might choose to settle in Alberta.

28. Several problems relating to procedure of settlement, responsibility, disposition of abandoned land, leasing arrangements, rate of settlement and soil survey have arisen out of the Veterans' Land Act and are receiving attention. The federal government has been assured that, when its requirements are known, sufficient suitable provincial lands will be withheld from civilian settlement, pending negotiations for veterans' settlement.

29. The present method of making land available for civilian settlement is by the agricultural lease system. By this method a person who desires to become established on the land may make application for a half section or 320 acres of vacant Crown land within an area where large areas are suitable for agricultural purposes. If a survey shows that the land is suitable and situated where schools, roads and other social services can be made available at reasonable cost, the settler is given a lease for 20 years, renewable, on which he pays no rent, nor taxes for the

first three years, but is required to do some duties. After the first crop year he is to pay one-eighth of the crop, provided he gets at least five bushels per acre. If he gets less than five bushels per acre in any year he is not required to pay any rent, or taxes, nor do any arrears of rent or taxes build up in this case. At the time he takes out the lease a value is placed on the raw land and any time after ten years of satisfactory leasing, he may buy the land at its value in the raw state or he may continue to lease if he so desires.

30. By the agricultural lease method the tenant is protected against arrears of taxes and rent in case of crop failure. However, the question of assistance to the settler by means of clearing and breaking is one which has been raised and has received some study.

31. The Committee feels that settlement would be greatly facilitated for both civilians and veterans if soil surveys were carried out over large areas before applications are received.

32. This programme has been discussed with the Director of the Veterans' Land Act who is at present studying the possibility of making it available to the veterans with some assistance from the Dominion Government, thereby helping them to become established on the land free from debt.

33. Realizing that settlement problems frequently involve the Department of Lands and Mines, Agriculture, Education, and Municipal Affairs and demand information which must be supplied by all of them as well as by the Research Council of Alberta, the University of Alberta and others, the Committee, working in close co-operation with all of them, has given careful attention to the problems of land settlement as they affect all branches of administration and it is strikingly evident that the closest co-ordination of effort among them is essential to successful land settlement.

The Committee recommends:

(102) That both soil and land surveys be conducted immediately over large areas of Alberta so as to be ready for settlement at the end of the war and that the Dominion Government be urged to assist with this work.

(103) That further study be given to ways and means of assisting the lessee in clearing and breaking, and becoming established permanently on the land.

(104) That careful and extended study be given to the important question of land tenure in an endeavour to recommend principles which will offer the greatest security of occupation.

Fish

34. Lack of information regarding northern lakes, rates of growth and ages of fish, fish foods, bacterial content of lake waters, and improved methods of hatching and rearing fish seriously hampers intelligent planning for the post-war development of our fisheries. Fish marketed during the past year totalled 6,138,885 pounds or approximately 3,076 tons. It is impossible to estimate accurately the annual potential supply of northern lakes, but that of commercial lakes readily accessible to markets, including all species, may be approximately 10,607 tons, of which about 4,500 tons would not be readily marketable.

35. Under the present conservation policy, the Government of Alberta has two provincial fish hatcheries which function principally to re-stock lakes and streams, but plans should be laid immediately in co-operation with the federal government to expand research facilities.

The Committee recommends:

(105) That as soon as feasible, investigation be conducted to determine:

1. a. Possible production volume and species of Alberta's lake fish.
- b. Accessibility of lakes by land and air.
- c. Best methods of grading, and control of parasites.
- d. Additional processes for marketing, including filleting, smoking, canning and refrigeration.
- e. Advisability of establishing community cold storage plants.
- f. The suitability of and improving lakes and streams for increasing sport fishing facilities.

2. That fish hatcheries and rearing pond facilities be increased as rapidly as possible.

Fur Bearing Animals

36. Alberta's fur production from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943 amounted to \$5,071,522.18 and involved the sale of 2,468,306 pelts from 25 species of animals. Mink topped the list in total value at \$1,723,531.95, but beaver brought the highest average price per pelt at \$41.70. There are about 1,100 registered fur farms and about 2,000 registered trap lines in Alberta.

37. The Committee has under consideration a number of worthy suggestions, but further study is necessary before recommendations can be formulated. These include extension of trapping areas; encouragement of transfer of animals; development of co-operative fur farms; research regarding the periodic cycle of increase and decline in animals; improved trapping methods; extended uses for cheap fur; inter-provincial co-operation in drafting of regulations, seasons, etc.; predator control; game warden employment; big game licenses; additional sanctuaries and reserves and other matters, many of which require immediate and constant attention.

38. The Committee has also under consideration a proposal that short courses be organized in schools of agriculture or in cities to give instruction on the care and breeding of fur-bearing animals, the care of pelts, etc. This involves further consideration of possible demand for such instruction, obtaining capable instructors, suitable accommodation, costs, etc.

The Committee recommends:

(106) That the tax on furs should be more closely related to the value of the same.

(107) The investigation and study of fur production methods and uses of fur be continued.

Game Birds

39. The large unsettled areas to be covered and the lack of expert help have rendered it impossible to obtain even an approximate survey of the game bird population of Alberta or to obtain accurate information regarding the possible faring of birds recently released, but it is known that some species, notably the chukar partridge, have disappeared, while others, like the ring-neck pheasant, have adapted themselves rapidly to local conditions.

40. Further research should include investigation of rates of increase or decrease among newly released game birds; other species which might become valuable game birds; diseases and enemies of game birds; and needs and facilities for additional sanctuaries and reserves.

The Committee recommends:

(108) That research pertaining to game bird propagation and care be continued.

F. PUBLIC WORKS

1. The Committee is not only unanimous, but emphatic in the opinion that, before any provincial or municipal public works programme can be launched, it is imperative that the federal government announce its policy with respect to financial assistance to such projects. However, believing that plans should be laid immediately, the Committee has studied the problem from the aspect of utilizing modern engineering practices and most efficient methods of construction to provide necessary utilities to serve modern society, rather than from the viewpoint of merely providing employment. A lengthy tabulation of desirable projects requiring manual labor, as well as machinery, has been made and is being extended. Included in it are projects of rural and municipal scope, and the Committee urges those interested to supply information regarding further such projects as soon as possible.

Plans already formulated or under consideration include construction and improvement to highways and roads, and facilities for agriculture, public health, education, industry, social services, tourist traffic and development of natural resources.

The Department of Public Works has planned a highway programme to bring the existing main highway system up to standard and increasing the present 3,800 miles to 6,000 miles, at an estimated cost of \$83,000,000; improve and increase district highways from 2,000 to 4,000 miles at \$15,000,000; tourist roads from nil to 700 miles at \$7,000,000 and local and development roads from 40,000 to 55,000 miles at an approximate cost of \$15,000,000; all of which will involve an approximate cost of \$130,000,000 and supply employment for about 5,000 men annually for about ten years.

2. Special attention is being given to the construction of an all-weather road from the vicinity of Peace River and Grimshaw to Mills Lake on the Mackenzie River, because it would overcome the numerous uncertainties of existing river and lake shipping, portaging, etc., and besides serving the mining and oil producing areas of the north would provide outlets for settlements at Fort Vermilion, Paddle River, Keg River and would make these districts much more accessible for settlement and exploration. A study of the natural resources along this route has been referred to the Research Council of Alberta and should become a major post-war project.

BUILDINGS

3. Plans have been drafted and referred to the Department of Public Works for additions and improvements to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka to cost about \$925,000; Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver about \$1,325,000; a Provincial Training School for mentally defectives about \$1,000,000; a 300 bed hospital for tubercular patients, approximately \$500,000; extensions to the University of Alberta Hospital, including a provincial laboratory of Public Health, about \$700,000; homes for the aged about \$500,000, and individual home cottages for same about \$1,000,000; two industrial schools for incorrigible boys and girls at \$100,000 each, about \$200,000; and institutions for the criminally insane about \$100,000, making a total of about \$6,250,000 for these plans.

4. In addition, there are other plans as follows: for University Extensions \$1,675,000; improvements to jails \$1,500,000; improvements to police buildings \$250,000; construction of 30 provincial buildings at \$45,000, about \$1,350,000; improvements to Normal Schools about \$2,500,000; numerous schools, etc., and improvements about \$500,000, making a total of approximately \$7,525,000 for this plan and a grand total of approximately \$13,775,000. Over a ten-year period, this would call for an estimated capital expenditure of about \$1,377,500 per year, and an estimated \$700,000 for maintenance, or, a total annual expenditure of \$2,077,500 for both; and would employ about 800 men annually.

The Committee recommends:

(109) That the details of the public works plans be kept up to date and revised when necessary.

(110) That enquiries be made regarding the availability of equipment, materials, etc., so that there may be no unnecessary delay when the time for action arrives.

5. These items cover only those public works projects which come properly under the immediate jurisdiction of the provincial government and do not include numerous other similar road or building projects which come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and municipal governments. Buildings required for improved and extended educational and library services are reported under "Education". Public works which might be undertaken by local authorities have been studied and, although incomplete, may be summarized as follows:

Public Works by Local
Authorities

6. Local governing bodies can and should play an important role in the matter of necessary and long overdue public works programmes. Not only will such programmes result in lasting benefits to the people generally but also will provide post-war remunerative employment for many men.

For these reasons it is the opinion of the Committee that senior governments should encourage local governments to create attractive rural centres and other improvements. An incomplete survey indicates that urban units have under consideration projects that would cost about \$40,000,000 and that municipal districts, which have not been accustomed to borrowing for capital expenditures, are accumulating some reserves which may create more than normal activity. The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, and The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931 in which the dominion, the provinces and municipalities shared the costs, might supply a suitable fiscal policy. These local projects are diversified as to locality and type and do not involve moving, and thus disturbing large bodies of labor.

7. A public works programme of the foregoing character can only be carried through with appropriate financial assistance from the senior governments.

Market and Local Roads

8. The increasing use of the automobile and truck, telephones, projected rural electrification, centralization of schools and recent changes in municipal boundaries render the present time opportune to study what can be done to eliminate much excess mileage by encouraging building along main roads. Future road building should conform to improved standards and be done in order of priority according to need. It could also conform, perhaps, more to topography than to section lines and be based upon a long-term policy which, if established by local by-law, would not be subject to disruption by other demands for expenditures.

The Committee recommends:

(111) That local authorities make complete surveys of road allowances and classify them according to a named schedule. The following classification is suggested:

Class A. District and main market roads, providing proper access to and connection between business centres to enable rapid transit during all seasons. Coordination with an adjoining municipal authority would be necessary where such roads cross a municipal boundary and their standard of construction would, of necessity, be high, preferably raised and gravelled.

Class B. Roads of less importance than Class A, perhaps in general use as feeder roads, but with no immediate expectation of carrying any large volume of traffic or requiring expenditures on an extensive scale.

Class C. Roads little used, as for example where building has not become general due to large holdings of land or broken country, and where it is virtually a private road. Consideration might be given to relieving the local authority from the statutory obligation of maintaining this class of road in safe repair.

Class D. Road allowances for which there is no use and which may be closed temporarily. If adjoining lands are fenced, a common line fence could be used effecting another saving. In some cases, it might be possible to classify 10% to 25% of road allowances as Class D.

9. A tendency, over a long period, would be to concentrate building on A and B roads.

10. For unsettled areas, cognizance should be taken of any plan which might include surveying main through highways to fit the topography of the area to be served and with a width of 99 feet. If such settlement were on the basis of 320 acre units, 50% of the north-south road allowances could be eliminated immediately.

11. Municipal authorities contend that land taxation is reaching its maximum and, therefore, that other revenues must be found if road building progress is to be made without neglecting education, social services, etc. The committee is hopeful that further study may reveal a method whereby larger provincial grants for road building, including provision for purchases of machinery may be made to municipalities.

12. The Committee has obtained details of the survey of machinery conducted in 1942 by the municipalities for the Dominion Government. Taking into consideration depreciation since then and the fact that many municipalities have been reorganized, the Committee has studied possible post-war machinery requirements and methods of purchase.

13. Owing to the interruptions of their normal operations by the shortage of manpower, machinery and materials, many municipalities are already establishing reserves for this purpose, and it is suggested that it would not be unreasonable for all municipalities to consider including in their annual budgets and amount not less than 10% of their municipal revenue to provide for machinery purchases until each unit is properly equipped. Continued inquiry is necessary, however, to ascertain what federal and other equipment now being used for war purposes will be available.

Water and Sewage Disposal Plants

14. Forty Alberta centres have waterworks systems and slightly more than half of these have sewers. With the exception of four plants operated under franchise and five

by mining or oil companies, these are municipal undertakings. It is estimated that 29 more should be able to have waterworks and that a larger number should have sewers. Owing to material and manpower shortages, nearly all existing plants have lacked repairs, improvements and extensions. Therefore, the maximum maintenance and new construction would involve approximately \$4,500,000; and additional plumbing, preparation of existing homes for water and sewage facilities, etc., would cost about \$2,500,000; making a total of about \$7,000,000. It is indicated that, under ordinary conditions and with low interest rates, centres with 500 or more population can install and operate water and sewage disposal plants economically. Installations on farms are considered under the headings of "Agriculture" and "Social Welfare".

Town Planning and Beautification

15. Alberta's early boom-time settlement, when cities, towns and villages mushroomed into existence without guidance or plan, resulted in numerous building and lay-out errors making the towns, cities and villages unattractive, and inefficient from the civic standpoint. Because of the impracticability of removing permanent structures, it will be impossible for a considerable time, to effect a complete renovation of these centres, but the objective should be to visualize each hamlet as a potential town or city and to ensure, at once, that its design will be a creditable foundation for expansion. Uncontrolled suburban development, including ribbon building, should be guarded against.

16. Provisions for adequate recreational and sports centres, the details of which will require considerable inquiry, fall properly within the scope of town planning and are an essential to the post-war programme. A list of suggested recreational projects is being compiled and will be extended.

The Committee recommends:

(112) That the functions of the Provincial Town Planning Commission be extended to include technical experts to devise long-term plans, furnish estimates and otherwise assist in town development.

Aviation Services

17. The great development of aviation, the prospective demobilization of numerous skilled aviation personnel, the adaptation of military aircraft to civilian use, and preparation to accommodate an increasing volume of airborne traffic makes essential the efficient planning of landing fields, modern airports and other aviation facilities. The Committee has studied possible requirements

of landing fields as differentiated from airports and has considered in relation thereto some of the problems presented by the requirements of the varied types of aircraft which may be in use. Encouragement should be given to municipalities to establish local landing fields which may also serve feeder airlines or be used in emergencies. It is felt that municipalities should take the initiative in establishing such facilities.

The Committee recommends:

(113) That consideration be given to a revision of Section 207 of The Town and Village Act to ensure that local authorities are not unduly circumscribed in proceeding with any project that has been approved by the Department of Transport.

18. Exemption from taxation is provided for in section 5 (1) - (d) of The Assessment Act.

19. The Committee does not feel that it is yet in a position to make further specific recommendations, except to state that aviation developments, which are of such great importance to returning personnel and to the future economy of the country, should be fully explored.

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G. SOCIAL WELFARE

1. While the rights of citizenship carry certain obligations and involve the duty of each citizen to contribute his utmost to society, they also entitle the citizen to adequate living standards, all of which come within the scope of an ordered economy and include freedom of choice and ready access to nourishing food, ownership of modern homes, warm clothing, adequate fuel, a good education, social security, health facilities, sufficient retirement allowances, etc. Widely varied and urgent problems must arise when we confront the necessity of creating such an ordered economy in which to re-employ skilled war workers in peace-time vocations and to rehabilitate returning troops.

Food

2. Profit motives with their wilful restriction or destruction of production, antiquated distribution methods, legal barriers and technicalities, must not, since we have been able to deliver lend-lease to our allies and "free gifts" to our enemies, determine either method or extent of human endeavour which is designed to abolish all the budgetary worry, petty crime and squalor of the past. Such endeavour must be predicated solely upon our proven ability, with the most modern technological devices and with the latest scientific knowledge, to produce and distribute to everyone, in perpetuity, more than sufficient goods and services for all requirements from our wide range of resources. These should be the objectives of democratic government. They involve both dominion and provincial government jurisdiction, but in this report special attention has been given to the latter.

3. Improved agricultural and mechanical science having increased production greatly, and advanced knowledge of nutrition having revealed how to build the body to resist disease, extend life and reach greater physical and mental vigor, it is self-evident that, in Alberta, either insufficient purchasing power or ignorance of nutrition, or both, must be responsible for hunger or malnutritional debilities. The latter must be overcome through effective publicity and education. As for the former, inquiries conducted for the Committee establish that, were the purchasing power of the people sufficient and consumption based upon recognized nutritional standards, the Alberta market could consume an immensely larger volume of our own produce. For example, Alberta uses an average of 448,000 quarts of milk daily, when it should use 554,000 quarts.

The Committee recommends:

(114) That provisions be made to supplement diets of children, expectant and nursing mothers, aged persons and invalids when these are inadequate because of low incomes.

(115) That proper attention be given to education on nutrition, with particular regard to the importance of getting this information to those who need it most.

(116) That as an effective means for mobilizing public opinion, the fullest publicity be given to all trade malpractices and questionable methods used in the purchase, sale and distribution of food and other commodities, a course which would act as a deterrent to such abuses.

(117) That any restrictions in the distribution of milk, found to be detrimental to consumers and producers, be removed and further study be given to a scientific method of distribution by which the spread in the price of milk may be reduced; and that urban bodies of over 3,000 population investigate the advisability of making the distribution of milk a publicly owned utility.

(118) That the sale of brown bread and bread made of "Canada Approved" flour be encouraged by the most effective means.

(119) That all meat sold from packing plants in Alberta should be graded and all grades stamped accordingly for the protection of consumers.

(120) That the Research Council of Alberta extend its work to include consumer research to the end that better protection may be given the consumer.

Clothing and Textiles

4. The Committee made a brief study of weaving from native wool and the possibilities of producing flax in Alberta to supply linen requirements. Some wool weaving is done and some linen thread is produced but may only be classed as arts or craftwork. A more extensive report on the possibilities and limitations of wool and linen production was submitted by the Sub-committee on Agriculture. The possibility of producing sufficient linen and other textiles for our requirements warrants further investigations.

Housing

5. Although virtually all necessary building materials may be produced in Alberta, most houses for many years have been built to fit the pocketbook, rather than to meet modern needs; they are too small and of faulty

construction and design. Home ownership is important, but the system of municipal taxation, based on land or land and improvements, has not encouraged it. Some form of home mortgage insurance to protect the owner should be considered. A housing scheme to suit the needs of the people will also assist greatly in solving possible future unemployment problems.

The Committee recommends:

(121) That a dominion-provincial conference be called to devise a general housing scheme to meet the requirements of modern living, both urban and rural.

(122) That future housing schemes conform to town planning programmes which should provide playgrounds, recreational facilities, etc.

(123) That planning for rural homes should include light and water systems and other modern conveniences.

Producer-Consumer
Relationships

6. The Committee has not yet reached conclusions regarding producer-consumer relationships and plans to continue its studies.

Home and Family Life

7. Since the family is the structural cell of the social organism, it may be considered a primary duty of statesmanship to foster the creation of the maximum number of happy families. One family under one roof is the normal condition of home where there should be every possible opportunity for comfort, health and security as the right of responsible citizens.

The Committee recommends:

(124) That full provision be made now to ensure that all families may have the guarantee of adequate economic security with freedom.

(125) That while orderly progressive immigration is desirable, this must be based upon an expanding economy, and a dominion-provincial conference should be held before any large-scale immigration is permitted in order that the province may be given a voice in determining immigration policies affecting it.

(126) That mother-aid training be provided so that trained personnel may be available to mothers of young children or in homes where there is sickness.

(127) That in order to prevent drift from country to towns and cities, the possibilities for moving some industries to country districts be investigated and plans developed that will make country life attractive to more people.

(128) That recreation and service huts now used by the armed forces be made available to rural municipalities for recreation and library purposes and also that libraries now in military camps be used as the nucleus for rural libraries.

Home Services

8. A serious situation with far-reaching effects has arisen out of the diversion of young women from domestic work to employment in war industries and other positions occupied in peace-time by men. A post-war problem, Dominion-wide in scope, will arise when efforts are made to induce them to become interested in the care of home and of children and to become skilled in the art of home making, cooking, purchasing, etc. Formal recognition by the senior governments of the importance of home making and domestic service, and directed effort on their part to impress upon the nation the importance of such service in the life and economy of the country will be an essential.

9. Governments must take the lead in educational work, looking toward increasing efficiency and eliminating drudgery in the home.

The Committee recommends:

(129) That the art of home making be recognized as the greatest of all vocations by federal and provincial governments and that educational facilities be offered and the status of skilled domestic workers be raised.

(130) That home making be recognized as an occupation in the census under some designation of appropriate dignity.

(131) That a bureau of home service be established similar to that in England to assist in standardizing wages, etc.

(132) That home economics courses in schools be broadened and begin early in the school life of the child.

Children and Citizenship

10. Protection of youth from evil influences must start in the home and involves effective health services and medical care, opportunities for education, wholesome companionship, religious instruction and safeguards against abuses of child labor, etc. In order to provide the proper environment for children, the home must be stable and the members of its family must be economically secure. Such conditions cannot prevail amidst the squalor of poverty.

Therefore, if the child, in whom lies the hope of tomorrow, is to be prepared to take a proper place as a citizen of a democracy, it is essential that the family income be sufficient to ensure an adequate standard of living, and that social services and, where necessary, financial assistance be supplied.

The Committee recommends:

(133) That preventive and curative medical care be made available to all.

(134) That the number of health units and their staffs be increased as a means to improve preventive medical care and to educate parents in methods to guard the health of their children.

(135) That child guidance work be greatly expanded and an increased number of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers be employed, and more clinics be held.

(136) That men and women gifted as social workers be encouraged to take special training and that facilities for such training be provided in the University of Alberta.

(137) That building accommodation and staff for the care and treatment of mentally handicapped and physically defective children be increased.

(138) That specialized education for deaf and blind children and those crippled by any cause as well as poliomyelitis be encouraged.

(139) That careful consideration be given to prevent overlapping in the work of public health nurses and social welfare workers, especially in rural districts.

(140) That facilities for the education of parents in matters pertaining to child behavior be provided.

(141) That co-operation between parents, school and church authorities on matters pertaining to child guidance be encouraged.

(142) That suitable child guidance personnel in the schools, and supervised recreation be employed effectively as important preventives of juvenile delinquency.

Social Welfare for
Returned Men and Women

11. A comprehensive brief was received from the Alberta Provincial Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire

Service League.

12. The Committee recognizes that no material consideration can ever repay the men of our fighting forces for the sacrifices they are making to ensure the security and freedom of our people. The loss of life, the physical disabilities and the mental anxiety which they are enduring in defense of the ideals of democracy cannot be measured in money. It is our privilege as well as our duty to see that those who return from this struggle shall return to a functioning democracy which can feed, clothe and shelter all her citizens properly.

13. Realizing that the war has demonstrated that our men can be equipped with costly instruments of destruction, and, at the same time, provide the men and their dependents with economic security, it can no longer be maintained that the same economic security cannot be provided in time of peace.

The Committee recommends:

(143) That an economy be established in Canada that will make available for every citizen the highest possible standard of living, combined with freedom, limited only by Canada's productive capacity.

(144) That there should be sufficient flexibility and scope in all regulations concerning pensions and allowances to permit them to be administered in a just and humane manner.

(145) That since it has been shown in the armed services that adequate health services can be made available to all these men and women, comparable medical services should be assured in time of peace.

(146) That homes should be provided for "burnt out" persons, whose circumstances make it advisable that they be under proper supervision and care.

(147) That a series of convalescent or reconditioning centres be established where returned men and women can develop projects of social significance while at the same time rebuilding their outlook on life and their social conscience.

(148) That liaison officers be appointed to assist returned men and women in adjusting themselves in employment and to encourage co-operation between employers and such employees.

(149) That officers of the present armed forces, now engaged in personnel direction, be utilized in vocational direction of returned men and women in civil life.

(150) That consideration be given to assistance for building homes for returned persons, within urban centres on terms similar to those provided for returned men in rural areas.

(151) That while all matters pertaining to rehabilitation and re-establishment of the returned men and women are the definite responsibilities of the dominion authorities, the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities and individual citizens is required.

Health Needs and Services

14. The subject of health needs and services has been the object of extensive study by the Committee which has amassed a large fund of information of a technical nature in the form of briefs and papers submitted by government and other authorities. As a result, the following are submitted:

The Committee recommends:

(152) That more investigations be made and more epidemiological work of a research nature be done in the communicable diseases division.

(153) That the present free cancer clinic service be expanded to include as soon as possible a provincial hospital to care for cancer patients.

(154) That until more health units can be established, the number of provincial sanitary inspectors be increased.

(155) That free dental clinic services such as those of the health units be expanded to serve the home more directly.

(156) That the services of permanently employed nutritionists or district economists be made available to the health units.

(157) That the Health Education Branch be expanded in order to give more attention to dissemination and integration of health education work.

(158) That increased space be provided for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health at the university, which provides testing service for the medical profession and for the Department of Health.

(159) That an annual inspection of hospitals be carried out.

(160) That a Maternal and Child Hygiene Division be established with a full-time qualified staff.

(161) That a Department of Preventive Medicine be established at the university.

(162) That an allocation of hospital equipment now in use by hospitals in the armed service be made, at the conclusion of the war, to hospitals lacking such equipment.

(163) That an isolation hospital be centrally located in Alberta.

Recreation and Physical Culture

15. The Committee has not completed its investigation of recreation facilities for children and adults, urban and rural, and is not prepared, therefore, at this time to submit any recommendations except to express the view that the proposed grant of 2.2 cents per person under the Dominion Physical Fitness Programme is inadequate if any effective work is to be done. The grant should be increased materially.

Social Security Measures

16. The Committee has not yet been able to obtain all the statistics required for the study of existing social security measures pertaining to pensions for the blind, deaf and dumb; relief; allowances for poliomyelitis sufferers; social legislation, etc., and for the examination of social security schemes in other parts of Canada and other countries as set forth under 6(a) and 6(b) of the Terms of Reference on Social Welfare.

Family Allowances

17. Further consideration must be given to the study of family or children's allowances, but the Committee recognizes that the survival of democracy in a world of upheaval depends upon the children of today who will become the citizens of tomorrow. All children need adequate shelter, and nourishing food. They need the influence of religious training, and places in which to play, together with facilities for promoting good health and good educational advantages.

18. Families that lack the economic resources or the knowledge of how to give their children a good home and all the needed facilities for health and education should have proper assistance.

19. It has become quite clear that the present taxation system and voluntary contributions used to supply schooling, health, recreation, and other needs of the child, and to give the help required by families in straitened circumstances are neither sufficient to meet the requirements nor are they distributed in proportion to the need. This matter is so important that it should not be restricted by the unavoidable limitations of taxation.

The Committee recommends:

(164) That a thorough educational campaign be conducted to explain the implications, administration, benefits, etc., of proposed plans for family allowances.

(165) That any assistance given in the form of family or children's allowances should not be restricted by the

unavoidable limitations of taxation or made available by means which would increase the national debt.

Dominion Health Insurance: The Dominion Draft Bill respecting Health Insurance was given careful study but, in view of the fact that a special Legislative Committee is studying the subject, it was deemed advisable to leave the details to that body.

The Committee recommends, however:

(166) That the objectives of all measures in the sphere of public health should be:

- a. To ensure that the individual citizen enjoys a standard of economic security which enables him to obtain the proper quantities and qualities of clothing, nutritious food and healthful living conditions with the maximum freedom for development of his personality, and adequate facilities for recreational development.
- b. To provide all persons with the knowledge of how to keep healthy.
- c. To ensure that every man, woman and child, irrespective of financial circumstances, shall have access to the best possible curative services in sickness.

(167) That assurance of adequate medical, dental, nursing and hospital services be made available to all Alberta citizens on the basis of co-operative community enterprise entitled to provincial aid when conforming to provincial standards.

(168) That a vigorous educational campaign should be instituted to inform our citizens of all implications, benefits and obligations of any proposed health insurance scheme.

Old Age and Blind Pensions

20. The provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, drawn by the Dominion Government and agreed to by the Alberta Government are administered by a provincial board of three members whose powers within the limits of the Act, include awarding all Old Age Pensions and pensions to the Blind. However, the extent and methods of caring for the aged are far from satisfactory.

The Committee recommends:

(169) That the pension age should be reduced from 70 to 65 years for men and from 70 to 60 for women.

(170) That free hospital, medical, dental and optical care should be provided for these pensioners and a moderate burial allowance should be granted.

(171) That suitable housing should be provided for aged persons who have no homes or are unable to care for themselves.

(172) That compassionate pensions should be provided where any unusual conditions exist as to age, residence, naturalization or employability.

(173) That present regulations regarding property qualification and private income be greatly liberalized.

(174) That the method of payment of Old Age Pensions be greatly simplified to reduce administration costs.

(175) That the foregoing five recommendations should apply to blind persons over the age of 21.

(176) That the degree of blindness for qualification for blind pensions should be modified.

H. The Financial System in Relation to Post-War Reconstruction

(A) - Basic Considerations

1. Purpose of Society: To enable individuals in association to gain by their co-operative efforts results they desire which would be either more difficult or impossible to attain otherwise.

2. Purpose of Economic System: To deliver goods and services as, when and where these are required.

3. Purpose of the Monetary System: To facilitate the operation of the economic system in serving the purpose for which it exists. It is essentially a mechanism of organization:

- a. To provide inducements to individuals to co-operate in the production of goods and the rendering of services which people want.
- b. To enable an equitable distribution of available goods and services to be made as between individuals, with the maximum freedom of choice being accorded to each.
- c. To enable an accurate accounting to be kept of the nation's production, consumption and other economic activities.
- d. To provide the people in a democracy - i.e. in a natural social order - with an economic voting mechanism which will enable them:
 - i. Individually to obtain their requirements from the available stocks of goods and services;
 - ii. To support those firms who are giving them satisfaction, by buying their products and thus collectively determining the volume and nature of production by their purchases; i.e. the use of their money votes.

Under our highly complex modern money economy, to the extent a person has money in relation to the prices of the goods and services he wants he has economic "voting power"; to the extent he is assured of a sufficiency of economic voting power, he has economic security; and to the extent he obtains this under conditions over which he personally has control, he has economic freedom.

- e. To enable individuals to forgo the claims they may have to a share of current production by virtue of the money they possess, in order that they may exercise their claims at some future time to meet their wishes.

Definition of Money

4. "Any medium which has reached such a degree of acceptability that no matter what it is made of, nor why people want it, no one will refuse it in return for his product" if he is a willing seller.

5. Issue and Withdrawal of Money

Money being claims on the available goods and services, it should be issued as goods are produced, and withdrawn as goods are consumed, because the issue and withdrawal of money, as to volume and the manner in which it is issued, determine the volume of production and the conditions under which it is issued and distributed; and, because of the function of the monetary system as the "economic voting mechanism" control over the issue and withdrawal of money, is a sovereign power which, in a democracy, should be vested in the people.

6. Quantity of Money

The quantity of money issued should be determined by the volume of production; i.e. by the extent to which the people desire to use their real credit to provide themselves with goods and services. The total volume of money issued should at all times be sufficient to ensure:

- a. That total purchasing power; i.e. money available to buy goods and services on the consumer market, is equal to the collective prices at economic levels of such goods and services;
- b. That capital goods production and transactions within the productive and distributive systems can be adequately financed to meet the demands of consumers for goods and services.

If total purchasing power is in excess of the collective prices of goods and services available for consumption, prices will tend to rise, thereby reducing the purchasing power of every unit of money. This condition constitutes inflation. If there is a deficiency of purchasing power in relation to the collective prices of available consumer goods, the latter cannot be bought to the extent of the deficiency, thereby tending to force down prices. This condition constitutes deflation. When carried to uneconomic levels, it causes general dislocation.

(B) A Faulty Monetary System

7. The operation of the Canadian monetary system is governed by The Bank Act, The Bank of Canada Act and established banking practice. The function of the banking institutions is to operate the monetary system, which includes the sovereign function of issuing and withdrawing money.

8. The Bank of Canada is the issuing authority for most of the nation's tangible money which exists in the form of paper bills and coins. However, this kind of money is used in less than five per cent. of the country's internal monetary transactions. For the most part these are carried out by means of transfers of monetary credits on the books of the chartered banks by means of cheques and similar instruments. These monetary credits, which do not exist in any tangible form but consist of records in figures on the books of the chartered banks, are created, issued and withdrawn by those institutions. The procedure is simply and clearly explained in the following extract from the report of the British MacMillan Committee on Finance and Industry, 1931, Sections 74 and 75:

"74. It is not unnatural to think of the deposits of a bank as being created by the public through the deposits of cash representing either savings or amounts which are not for the time being required to meet expenditure. But the bulk of the deposits arise out of the action of the banks themselves, for by granting loans, allowing money to be drawn on an overdraft or purchasing securities a bank creates a credit in its books, which is the equivalent of a deposit. A simple illustration, in which it will be convenient to assume that all banking is concentrated in one bank, will make this clear. Let us suppose that a customer had paid into the bank £1,000 in cash and that it is judged from experience that only the equivalent of 10 per cent. of the bank deposit need be held actually in cash to meet the demands of customers; then the £1,000 cash received will obviously support deposits amounting to £10,000. Suppose that the bank then grants a loan of £900; it will open a credit of £900 for its customer, and when the customer draws a cheque for £900 upon the credit so opened that cheque will on our hypothesis, be paid into the account of another of the bank's customers. The bank now holds both the original deposit of £1,000 and the £900 paid in by the second customer. Deposits have thus increased to £1,900 and the bank holds against its liability to pay out this sum (a) the original £1,000 of cash deposited, and (b) the obligation of a customer to repay the loan of £900. The same result follows if the bank, instead of lending £900 to a customer, purchases an investment of that amount. The cheque which it draws upon itself in payment for the investment is paid into the seller's bank account and creates a deposit of that amount in his name. The bank, in this latter case, holds against its total liability for £1,900 (a) the original £1,000 of cash, and (b) the investment which it has purchased. The bank can carry on

the process of lending, or purchasing investments, until such time as the credits created, or investments purchased, represent nine times the amount of the original deposits of \$1,000 in cash.

"75. The process is much the same when we remove the assumption there is only one bank. The credit granted by one bank may reach the accounts of customers in another bank. There is thus established a claim by the second bank upon the first for cash, and the ability of the second bank to grant loans is improved in so far as that of the first bank is reduced. Over the banking system as a whole, therefore, loans and investments made by the banks increase their deposits. There is, however, a limitation on this process. A bank which is actively creating deposits in this way will naturally find that a considerable part of the cheques drawn against them will be in favour of other banks. It will thus lose part of its cash reserve to those banks and must proceed to limit its loan operations if its normal cash ratio is to be maintained. In practice, therefore, no one bank can afford to pursue a policy of creating deposits by making loans or investments which is much out of line with the policies of other banks."

9. Thus it will be seen that for every unit of money which reaches the public there is a corresponding debt to the banking institutions, either in the form of a loan liability or a security which is a debt instrument constituting a future claim on the available money supply.

10. It is axiomatic that money, as a claim on the available products of economic activity, should be issued to the public as goods are produced and withdrawn as goods are consumed. The established system is supposed to operate in the following manner:

- a. Producers obtain loans from the banking institutions, who create and issue this money.
- b. This money filters through to the entire community via wages, salaries, etc., as purchasing power.
- c. These payments are carried into the prices of the goods produced.
- d. The goods come on the market, they are bought by the people who surrender their purchasing power. The money, less any profit the entrepreneurs may obtain for their services, repays the outstanding bank loans, thus reducing deposits and, in effect, cancelling the money out of existence.

11. The foregoing applies to two types of goods, ultimate products, which consumers want, and capital goods, produced

for the purpose of facilitating the production of ultimate products. The former are bought by consumers; the latter are bought by investors saving a portion of their incomes and buying shares in industry. (For the moment capital goods for replacement purposes are being ignored). Thus in both instances the total incomes distributed in the production of both types of goods are collected from the public to liquidate the costs of production, and the money is retired.

12. At this point it is necessary to note that total prices of both capital goods and ultimate products cannot be less than the costs of production and, therefore, must include all incomes distributed in the process of their production and distribution. Therefore the goods can be purchased and all the costs liquidated, enabling the corresponding bank loans to be repaid, only if all the money distributed in their production is used as purchasing power. Money which is saved and remains on deposit with a bank is immobilized purchasing power. Therefore, to the extent of such savings there will be a shortage of purchasing power created.

13. However, this is by no means the most glaring defect. It has been shown that in any production cycle the total price values of both capital goods and ultimate products produced during that period must equal at least the total purchasing power distributed in the process of their production and distribution. Therefore, when, as investors or as consumers, the public buys them they surrender the entire amount of such purchasing power in their possession. While this is an entirely correct procedure in respect of the goods immediately consumed, it is by no means so in the case of capital production. These capital goods are not immediately consumed, but are used to produce ultimate goods. As they wear out in the process, in the process the investor very properly requires that the corresponding cost of the capital goods consumed within that cycle should be charged into the price of the ultimate goods produced, but the public does not possess the purchasing power to meet this cost.

14. The true cost, in terms of physical wealth, of production is the consumption which takes place in the process, and this should, therefore, be reflected by the financial system. However, it will be plain from the foregoing that in respect of any period, the community is obliged to meet the entire financial costs of production for that period. The costs of the unconsumed production, largely in the form of capital goods, will be carried forward into future prices but, having surrendered their purchasing power in respect of the goods, they will be unable to meet these costs. The extent of the shortage of the purchasing power which is created by this defective arrangement can be accurately measured.

15. The devastating results of the foregoing defect in the existing monetary system becomes evident when it is realized that to an increasing extent production is carried out by vast and growing aggregations of capital production in the form of factories, transportation systems, etc., the operations of which are, to a decreasing extent dependent upon manpower and to an increasing extent on power-driven machinery, involving automatic and semi-automatic processes. Thus there is an increasing loading of prices in respect of capital costs in relation to labor costs (wages, salaries, etc.).

16. While the technical argument submitted is put forward for careful expert examination and consideration, the proof of its soundness is provided by the actual evidence of facts. The contention is that the operation of the monetary system is inherently defective, resulting in a chronic and increasing shortage of purchasing power under normal peace-time conditions. If this contention is correct, certain results would follow naturally.

17. In the first place, because the public would be unable to buy all the goods coming on the market, retail merchants would find stocks on their hands, orders to industry would slow down, production would be curtailed, unemployment would increase, this in turn would reduce the volume of wages, curtailing purchasing power still further and the country would be caught in the spiral of a depression. Moreover, because of a market limited by inadequate purchasing power, producers would be forced into cut-throat competition to sell their products at the expense of their competitors. Salesmanship would be at a premium, and technical skill at a discount. This competitive pressure would force manufacturers to cut costs in order to reduce prices. Wages, being the main non-fixed costs, would be forced down, and this, in turn would lead to friction between employers and employees.

18. Under the compelling necessity to sell their goods, manufacturers and merchants alike would be obliged to extend credit, that is to say, to get rid of their products in return for a charge on future purchasing power. Because the fixed costs of industry must be met, and it would be found impossible to reduce wage costs below certain levels, the pressure for price reductions would be forced on to primary producers; i.e. the pressure would be for a reduction in the costs of raw materials.

19. Producers finding themselves unable to sell their goods in the home market would be driven to turn to foreign markets. But those foreign markets are the home market for the producers of those countries, and they would be facing the same internal conditions of a market equipped with insufficient purchasing power. Naturally they would resist the invasions of their home market and would strive to force their own unsaleable goods into foreign markets.

Thus an international struggle for markets, paralleling the bitter competition in the internal markets, would develop as a natural consequence. Tariffs, embargoes, export bounties and other devices would be used to keep out imports from other countries and to enable the home producers "to blast their way" into foreign markets. This international economic war would inevitably lead to increasing friction resulting in armed hostilities.

20. It is submitted that these conditions which might be expected from the defect we assert exists in the monetary system, faithfully reflect the actual economic conditions that existed during the years prior to the war. This provides striking proof in support of our contention. In fact it is the only logical and complete explanation of all the major problems of the pre-war economy, including why, with almost unlimited productive ability, producers were unable to sell their products, and were forced to curtail production; why people who wanted the goods which could have been produced in abundance, were unable to buy them; why the paradoxes of unemployment and want, and of poverty amidst plenty existed.

(C) The War Period

21. The achievements of Canadian industry and agriculture in the production of munitions and supplies for war purposes indicate the extent to which the national economy could have been expanded during peace time to provide the people with goods and services.

22. In the space of four years the national production has been doubled, and it must be borne in mind that a very substantial portion of these goods are of highly specialized types, the production of which called for technical skill of a calibre requiring knowledge and training that were lacking at the beginning of the war. In addition, extensive capital production was rendered necessary before much of the war time production could be undertaken.

23. Moreover, this phenomenal increase in production was achieved in spite of some three quarters of a million of the cream of the nation's manpower being diverted from the productive sphere to the fighting forces.

24. This should indicate very plainly that before the war Canadian industry possessed the flexibility and the means for providing the people of the country with a volume and variety of goods and services, which, if equitably distributed, would have ensured a very high standard of living for all, under conditions that would have conferred upon the individual complete economic security. To deny this would be tantamount to maintaining that it is a simpler

matter to produce warships, warplanes, tanks, lorries, shells, explosives and the hundreds of intricate devices required for modern warfare, than it would be to produce homes, clothing, food, hospitals, schools, automobiles, roads and the amenities of present-day society.

25. When we consider that the volume of production which is being poured forth for destructive purposes now represents something like \$1,500 a year for every Canadian family, production which is in a very real sense "a gift" to the enemies of the country, it is surely beyond dispute that under peace-time conditions this tremendous productive effort can be channeled to provide goods and services for the people of Canada.

26. While the war has provided indisputable evidence that the physical means exist to give the people of Canada full economic security, it is only too evident that the present monetary mechanism will not provide the means for making this financially possible. Since it proved incapable of doing so before the war, there is no ground for expecting it to serve the national need after the war.

27. It has been shown in our analysis of the manner in which the established monetary system operates, that it results in a chronic shortage of purchasing power. That procedure, combined with the policy of credit restriction by the banking institutions, precipitated the economic collapse of 1930/31. In order to deal with the situation various countries, and notably the U.S.A., embarked upon a policy of credit (monetary) expansion, but it was found that this alone was not effective. This, of course, is what could be expected in the light of our analysis - for, under the established monetary system, money is issued almost entirely to finance new production only, therefore any expansion of credit facilities to industry would give an impetus to production, but the rate at which prices would be generated would always exceed the rate at which purchasing power was made available to buy the goods on the market at those prices. Therefore it was found necessary to pay farmers not to produce, to subsidize the destruction of cotton, oranges and other commodities and in such ways to restrict and destroy products and, at the same time, to get purchasing power into the hands of the people to buy the balance of the goods on the market. The money for this purpose, being issued in accordance with the rules of established financial practice, was provided by borrowings from the financial institutions, and in the case of the U.S.A. in particular, reached enormous proportions.

28. Actually this debt was merely an expedient for pushing the problem created by the faulty monetary system into the future. It did nothing to solve it. All debt claims, both in respect of principal and interest, constitute a demand on purchasing power as they fall due for liquidation. Thus the procedure of meeting a current shortage of purchasing

power by piling up an accumulating debt liability against future purchasing power must inevitably create a situation in which, eventually, the nation will be faced with the alternatives of a collapse of the financial system or the cancellation of the debt or an adjustment of the system to provide the people with adequate purchasing power to meet its liabilities.

29. Under war conditions there is no need to introduce the expedients employed in peace time to overcome the defects of the monetary system; these operate automatically in a war economy. A substantial portion of the productive manpower is transferred to the fighting services; this unproductive manpower corresponds to peace-time loss of production by unemployment, the various relief work schemes and the payment of incomes to persons not to produce. Then again, an increasing portion of the national production is diverted for war purposes to be destroyed (consumed) without coming on to the market for purchases by consumers; this parallels the goods exported in excess of imports and the destruction of products practised in some countries during depression years. In both instances, the economy is kept functioning by the distribution of incomes in respect of which no goods come on the market for purchase by consumers; these incomes serve to supplement the deficiency of consumer purchasing power distributed in the production of goods which do come on the market. In both instances this is rendered possible only by a rapidly pyramiding debt which will aggravate the situation in the future.

30. It may be suggested that the public buys the goods used for war purposes out of taxation and borrowing. This suggestion is misleading. The financial cost of the goods obtained by the government with borrowed money is carried forward as an undischarged liability.

31. As already pointed out, all governments find it impossible to meet the financial cost of war out of current taxation because actually the public receives purchasing power equivalent to only a part of the total price value of production of war goods and consumer goods. The difference has to be obtained by borrowing, and much of this is provided by money lent to the government (either directly, or indirectly through customers' borrowings) by the banks. Such money is, of course, a clear addition to the country's supply, the banks obtaining an interest bearing asset in return for the practically costless procedure of creating the monetary credit with which the purchase is made.

32. The extent to which this is being done is very clearly shown by the following statistical data, taken from

official sources:

CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS

<u>Average month-end figures</u>	(<u>Millions of Dollars</u>)			
	<u>Canadian Deposits</u>	<u>Canadian Loans</u>	<u>Government Securities</u>	<u>Other Securities</u>
1939	2,630	1,043	1,234	306
1940	2,753	1,135	1,311	268
1941	3,017	1,220	1,483	243
1942	3,319	1,184	1,807	267
1943 (Aug.)	3,940	1,156	2,370	311

Source: Bank of Canada Statistical Summaries.

Dominion of Canada Direct Debt

<u>March 31</u>	<u>Millions of Dollars</u>
1939	3,638
1940	3,959
1941	5,011
1942	5,865
1942 (Dec. 31)	7,450

Source: March 31st figures from Canada Year Books and Auditor General's report.
Dec. 31, 1942 figures from Bank of Canada Statistical Summary.

33. It will be apparent from the foregoing that while rapidly pyramiding public debt and the expansion of monetary credits by the banks, combined with the production of goods for destruction, overcomes the faulty features of the monetary system temporarily, if continued for any length of time they are bound to create insurmountable problems even under war conditions. However, such a procedure could not begin to meet the requirements of a peace-time economy.

(D) Post-War Finance

34. With the cessation of hostilities, the financial system will have to fulfil, not merely its normal peace-time requirements of providing the monetary facilities for the production and equitable distribution of goods and services, but it will be called upon to meet the financial requirements of a transition of industries from war to peace time production and, in addition, to cope with the problems being created by the perpetuation, under the stress of war conditions, of a system which in the

foregoing pages has been shown to be fundamentally faulty. With a national debt of perhaps more than ten billion dollars, a monetary liability of nearly \$1,000 against every Canadian man, women and child (representing the cost of a war which, in physical terms, would have been paid in full in "blood, toil, tears and sweat") and an intolerable tax structure to support this fantastic debt, the problem would be formidable if the monetary system was basically sound. However, when it is faulty to a degree that almost wrecked civilization before the war, an attempt to enter the post-war period with our present monetary system is bound to result in large-scale disaster.

35. In order to assess the nature and scope of the measure which will be required to meet the needs of post-war finance, we submit the following recapitulation of the essential factors which must be borne in mind.

- a. The monetary system is the most essential mechanism for organizing the national economy;
- b. If the social structure is to be organized as an effective and properly functioning democracy, its economic operation should yield the nation an economic democracy; that is to say, it should provide the people with the personal security, in terms of the goods and services they want and can produce, and with the personal freedom they desire. As the mechanism for organizing the national economy, the monetary system should operate to this end;
- c. As control of the issue of money can determine the volume and nature of production, and as control of the monetary system is a sovereign power, the Bank of Canada should be under the effective control of Parliament through monetary authority and should operate in response to the wishes of the people;
- d. The monetary system being the economic voting mechanism by means of which the individual can make demands on the results of the national economic effort, thereby enabling production to be controlled by the people, and as it is likewise the means by which the individual can be assured economic security and freedom of action in the economic sphere;
 - i. The total purchasing power in the hands of the general public should at all times be equal to the collective prices of the goods for sale on the market, computed on an economic basis.

- ii. The public should, in addition, be provided with monetary reserves for purposes of savings, trade requirements and investment.
- iii. Purchasing power should be distributed in such a manner that it gives the individual citizen adequate security with the maximum freedom of action, and ensures an equitable distribution of the national production.
- e. The existing faulty features of the system must be rectified to conform to the foregoing.

(E) Interim Recommendations

36. Arising directly from the foregoing we submit the following recommendations as a basis for the more elaborate measures which will be required to give effect to the specific sub-missions of subcommittees dealing with other aspects of post-war reconstruction:

(177) That competent national monetary authority, operating through the agency of the Bank of Canada, and responsible to the people through Parliament, should exercise full and effective control over the operation of the monetary system, including the issue and withdrawal of all currency and credit.

(178) That national monetary authority should be required to maintain a proper accounting of the national economy and to ensure that:

- a. Adequate monetary facilities are available to finance all required production, having due regard to balance being maintained as between capital and consumer goods production.
- b. At all times the people possess purchasing power equivalent to the total prices of goods for sale on the market.
- c. Proper safeguards are in operation to preclude either inflationary or deflationary instability of prices or of other essential economic factors.

(179) That all money required for federal government services should be issued, on the instructions of Parliament, without increasing the national debt, and federal taxation should be used primarily for

the purpose of withdrawing surplus purchasing power, if any, to prevent inflation.

(180) That adequate funds should be made available to provincial governments in a similar manner and as drafts on the national credit, by means of equitable block grants to provide the highest standard of social services commensurate with the productive resources of the nation.

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In the foregoing interim recommendations we have confined ourselves to the broad principles involved in a reconstruction of our financial structure. We have refrained from going beyond this, as recommendations of specific measures will necessarily be governed by the nature and scope of the proposals for social security, education, health, agricultural and industrial development, and other aspects of reconstruction.

It can be said now, however, that every submission made to the Committee has made it clear that carrying out of the proposals depended upon the provision of adequate finance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee has received willing and generous help from many individuals and organizations, to all of whom it tenders grateful thanks. While it is scarcely possible to mention all by name, the following list includes most of those who undertook specific tasks for the various subcommittees:

Mr. N. N. Bentley and Mr. H. J. Mather of the Department of Agriculture, both performed secretarial duties for the subcommittee on agriculture.

Professor Andrew Stewart, of the University of Alberta, prepared reports on several items in the terms of reference, including the amount of capital required by settlers, agricultural markets, insurance, co-operation, and credits. He also undertook, at the instance of the Research Council of Alberta, a survey of rural electrification possibilities. In this survey, Professor Stewart had the hearty co-operation of the Calgary Power Company Limited and Canadian Utilities Limited.

Mr. R. M. Putnam, of the Department of Agriculture, drafted reports on agricultural resources other than land, and on farm labour.

Mr. P. M. Sauder, director of Water Resources for the Alberta Government, was a constant adviser in this field, and drafted a comprehensive report.

Dr. R. D. Sinclair, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, prepared a report on agricultural technical services and administrative co-ordination, based on submissions solicited by the subcommittee from the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Alberta.

A special committee consisting of Professor K. F. Argue, chairman, and Dean E. M. Lazert, of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta; Principal G. S. Lord, of the Edmonton Normal School; Principal G. F. Manning, of the Calgary Normal School; and President C. Sansom, of the Alberta Teachers' Association; prepared a comprehensive report on the selection and training of teachers, the salaries paid them, and other factors affecting the attractiveness, efficiency and stability of the teaching profession.

Mr. H. C. Gourlay, librarian, Edmonton Public Library and Chairman of the Provincial Library Association, has in hand for the Committee a study of the Library needs of Alberta.

Doctor John A. Allan, professor of Geology, University of Alberta, reported on the possibilities of industrial utilization of Alberta silica and sands.

The Board of Industrial Relations, through the chairman, Mr. Clayton Adams, reported on wages and working conditions.

Mr. H. P. Brownlee, statistician of the Department of Trade and Industry, prepared a comprehensive survey of industry and employment in Alberta.

Mr. R. J. Gaunt, chairman of the Board of Examiners under The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, prepared a useful report on apprenticeship and training for post-war employment.

The thanks of the Committee are extended to the Calgary Power Company, Limited, who have been good enough to loan, without salary cost, the full-time services of one of their senior Alberta officers, Mr. William Anderson, as secretary to the subcommittee on Industry.

Mr. D. H. McCallum, dairy commissioner, prepared a detailed report on consumption of dairy products for the subcommittee on Social Welfare.

The advisory committee and members of the Alberta Fish and Game Association submitted valuable information and suggestions regarding the conservation of wild life.

Mr. Grant Spratt, managing director of Anglo-Canadian Oils, Major J. R. Lowrey, managing director of The Home Oil Company Limited, Mr. J. H. McLeod, president of the Royalite Oil Company Limited, and Col. L. D. M. Baxter, president of Osler, Hammond and Nanton, at the request of the Committee compiled reports relating to oil production costs and drilling operations.

Mr. C. P. Burgess, secretary of the Western Canada Fuel Association compiled a report on coal production and marketing.

Miss Mary C. Livingston acted as secretary to the subcommittee on Natural Resources.

Mr. C. R. Patterson, president of the Aeronautical Institute of Canada prepared data for the Committee on post-war aviation.

Mr. D. B. Menzies, sanitary engineer, prepared a report for the Committee on water supplies and sewage disposal.

Mr. Dan. E. C. Campbell, director of the Alberta Publicity and Travel Bureau co-ordinated the reports of the subcommittees and compiled this report.

APPENDIX

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

(Submitted by Harold E. Tanner, M.A.)
January 6, 1944.

1. During the past few months it has been my privilege and pleasure to represent the ex-servicemen and women as a member-at-large on the Post-War Reconstruction Committee set up by the Alberta Legislature under the able chairmanship of the Honorable N. E. Tanner.

2. The views expressed by me, and the suggestions offered to the Committee have been presented largely as the result of deliberations and findings of the Edmonton Ex-servicemen's Rehabilitation Committee and of its parent bodies. Formed in October 1942, this joint ex-servicemen's committee was composed of representatives from seven veterans' organizations - the Canadian Legion, the Canadian Corps, the Army and Navy Veterans, the Red Chevrons, the Imperial Veterans, the Amputations Association and the New Veterans' Branch of the Canadian Legion. The latter branch has since dissolved as such and has become part of the main body of the Canadian Legion. The attention of this committee in their regular weekly meetings was directed largely to the more urgent and immediate problems affecting soldiers' welfare, and the conclusions of these deliberations have served as a basis for our representations to your Committee. In addition, the dominion and provincial conventions of the Canadian Legion have formulated very comprehensive reports on rehabilitation which present very clearly the collective opinions of these bodies.

3. While we realize only too well that many problems, such as hospitalization, pensions for service disabilities, etc., must be treated purely as veterans' problems, we are nevertheless agreed that the problems of reconstruction are of common interest to soldier and civilian alike. We maintain that in a society properly organized and functioning for the benefit of the people as a whole, many of the difficulties experienced following the first Great War need not recur, particularly is this true with the problem of unemployment. The solution of this problem is of vital importance for the future welfare of our citizens; and ex-servicemen, both young and old, are anticipating that such a solution will be forthcoming. This would remove one of the greatest handicaps with which many of the older veterans had to contend. There must be no retrogression to periods of unemployment and the dole. Full-time employment opportunities of all able-bodied men and women, at wages capable of providing a respectable standard of living, must be made an integral part of our social organization. I was pleased to observe that during

the discussions of the various subcommittees, this principle was fully accepted, not only with regard to immediate post-war projects, but also as a permanent feature of our social set-up. The prospect of permanency and security of employment will do much to alleviate the fears of ex-service-men and women.

4. The principle of statutory preference for ex-servicemen and women has long been recognized for veterans of the first Great War. We would urge upon all governing bodies - municipal, provincial and federal - the justice of such a principle and its extension and application to include veterans of the present war. This is very clearly stated in the submission from the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion, which reads as follows:

"May we submit that the issues of this war have been presented as a struggle between right and wrong, freedom and slavery, good living and bad living. These may be translated, here in Alberta in times of peace, into terms of plenty or want, employment or unemployment, a high standard of living or a low standard of living. There is a moral obligation, on the part of all our people, to the men and women of the armed forces upon their return to civil life, and we are pleased to reiterate the oft repeated principle which has been established by the Canadian Legion since the early days of the present struggle:-

'That adequate steps be taken to ensure that those who volunteer for service shall in no way be penalized on their return to civil life and that, as far as possible, they shall be assured of that place in civil life which they might reasonably be expected to have assumed, had they not enlisted in the armed forces of the country.'"

5. While it is recognized that the rehabilitation of the men and women now serving in the armed forces is a direct responsibility of the people of Canada, and therefore of the Dominion Government, we are of the opinion that the whole-hearted co-operation of all other governing bodies in Canada and of the people of Canada as a whole is essential to a satisfactory solution of this most difficult problem. This spirit of co-operation should be borne in mind as we discuss various items which are essentially under federal control.

Employment

6. Following the cessation of hostilities, large numbers of young men will be returning directly to positions held by them prior to their enlistment. Others will be accepting new positions. Just how far the federal government will accept responsibility for assuring their retention in these jobs during the period of readjustment is at present difficult to say. Certain it is, that any unrest that may arise as the result of maladjustments in this province will be felt directly

by the people of Alberta, and it will be in the interest of the provincial government to take cognizance of this fact. As has been frequently pointed out, many of these young men, emotionally upset, will find it extremely difficult to settle down to normal peace-time activities. It will require considerable patience and understanding by their fellow citizens, and particularly by their employers, to enable them slowly to readjust their physical and mental beings to peace-time methods of living. They should be given every reasonable assistance. The nature of such assistance by the Alberta Government will be suggested later in this report.

7. For the many who will be discharged from the service or from the war industries, extensive projects should be undertaken; - those projects of a more urgent nature, at the earliest possible moment following the cessation of hostilities. Such projects would include:

- i. Slum clearing in our cities;
- ii. Sanitation projects in cities and towns;
- iii. A government housing programme to assist in the building of small, fully modern homes;
- iv. Rural electrification projects;
- v. Road and park building;
- vi. Irrigation and power projects;
- vii. School and public building programmes;

These and many other projects have already been considered under various subcommittee reports. We merely refer to them here to urge immediate planning so that such plans may be implemented when needed.

Physically Handicapped

8. We recommend that the government give serious consideration to the fostering of industries within the province, which can employ men and women suffering physical or minor mental handicaps as the result of their war services.

Public Use of War Salvage

9. Many ex-servicemen's organizations have urged upon the federal government the necessity for retaining control of war materials on hand at the close of the war, and the use of such materials, where possible, for the benefit of the people of Canada. Military hospitals are fully equipped with the finest of modern scientific apparatus. Many

districts in Alberta are in need of greater hospital facilities than are at present available, and we are strongly of the opinion that these extensions should be carried out through the use of equipment paid for by the people. Such equipment should not be returned to the manufacturer or sold to private interests at bargain prices - for resale to the public at tremendous profits, as happened after the last war. This also applies to numerous other articles -- road building equipment, electrical equipment, scientific apparatus, etc., - all of which are urgently needed in the building of modern communities. Many uses can be found for military huts, in setting up camps for parks projects and children's summer camps. Large numbers of our young men who have become electricians in the services, could be given gainful employment in transforming our modern electrical equipment from war-time to peace-time uses. Such projects as those referred to above would be largely the direct concern of provincial authorities.

Agriculture

10. Approximately 8,000 young men of Alberta have expressed a desire to return to the land upon discharge from the services. The Veterans' Land Act 1942 is vastly superior to its predecessor, and has aimed to prevent many of the disturbing features which were encountered in the operation of the former Land Settlement Act. Despite these changes, many ex-servicemen are not only dubious of its benefits to the younger veterans, but are openly hostile, as the result of their own experiences of the past two decades. The success of its operation cannot be judged, of course, at present. Since this province is essentially agricultural, it would seem advisable for this government to consider carefully ways and means within its power, to assure as far as possible the success of this enterprise. This, I feel certain, will receive the earnest attention of the subcommittee on agriculture. It should be clear to all that soldier settlement is not an isolated problem, but is one which is indissolubly bound up with the whole problem of agricultural reconstruction.

11. An added feature to the Act deals with small holdings, whereby a veteran is enabled to obtain a few acres of land near an urban centre, thus enabling him to supplement his income, should he be employed nearby.

12. We regret, however, that so far, no provision has been made to assist a young man desirous of living within the urban limits, to build a small home for himself. Should this man be returning to immediate employment, it will be seen that he is unable to avail himself of any of the benefits granted through government aid to those who go on the land, continue their interrupted education, or proceed to learn a new trade. Some provision should be made for those for-

fortunate enough to be returning to former employment, whereby they may obtain assistance to enable them to re-establish themselves. Many ex-servicemen will return with, or to a wife and probably one or two children, but without means for furnishing a home. Many others will be desirous of setting up a new home. Government aid in the form of a temporary loan to be repaid, let us say, on the basis of a monthly rental, should be granted. The argument against such home-building aid within urban centres appears to be the fear on the part of the federal government, of financial embarrassment to the veteran, due to high taxes. Does this mean that in future many young men are to continue to exist on income insufficient to enable them to purchase even a small home? We feel that such a attitude of mind is today untenable. Should the federal government not realize the need for such temporary assistance, we would urge that this Committee consider the matter along with any housing programme which may be contemplated.

Health

13. The high percentage of rejections, resulting from medical examination for enlistment, is a most disturbing fact. Approximately 50% of the applicants examined have been rejected for physical and emotional disabilities. When we remember that these applicants were the product of a depression period, and that these figures reflect state of the nation's health, the necessity of health services, both medical and nutritional, for our citizens becomes apparent. We strongly urge that increased services be offered, and that more extensive research be undertaken in this matter, also that, where possible, the staff be drawn from qualified men and women who have been on active service.

Education

14. In the field of education we would urge:

- i. Greater emphasis upon the teaching of modern agricultural methods, etc., through an increased use of agricultural schools;
- ii. Increased opportunities for technical education throughout the province;
- iii. Equalization of educational opportunities for students, regardless of their financial or geographical situation;
- iv. The implementation of the provisions of the "Education of Soldiers' Children Act", which proved of such assistance after the first Great War.

Veterans' Welfare Board

15. In order that the men and women on leaving the services, may receive that full degree of consideration and assistance

to which they are entitled, we strongly recommend that the Government of Alberta establish a veterans' welfare council with power to investigate complaints, to enforce existing legislation, and to suggest amendments and further desirable measures of legislation, in general to assist in and co-ordinate the rehabilitation of discharged personnel. The operation of this board should result in greater opportunities of co-operation between federal and provincial governments on matters pertaining to the successful rehabilitation of ex-service men and women.

16. We, the ex-servicemen and women, deeply regret the untimely passing of Mr. Speakman, an able, conscientious and untiring member of this Committee, and an ardent and sympathetic friend of the ex-servicemen.

17. In conclusion, on behalf of the men and women whom I represent, I wish to express to the Government of Alberta, our appreciation of their request for soldier representation on this Committee; and to the chairman and the members of the Committee, I wish to express by deep appreciation of their very sincere and sympathetic attitude in considering the problems of the ex-servicemen.

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SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVEDAGRICULTURESubjectProposal Submitted By:Agricultural
ResearchCentral Alberta P.W.R. and
R. Committee.

Crop Rotation

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

Group Settle-
mentH. W. Phillips, Edmonton.
Joint Committee, Local Governing
Bodies.
Paul Ulfsten, Cold Lake.
Charles G. Moore, Edgerton.

Horse Industry

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

Home Market

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

Irrigation
ProjectsUnited Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.
Irvine Agricultural Improvement
Association.
Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Edmonton Chamber of Commerce.
Central Alberta Post-War Reconstruction
and Rehabilitation Committee.
Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Drumheller, Hanna, Delia, Craigmyle, Oyen,
Alsask, Munson, Beiseker, Acme Board of
Trade.
Advisory Committee, Special Areas Board,
Hanna.
Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce.
Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.

Income Security

Sedgewick Post-War Reconstruction
Committee.

Kitchen Crops

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

Land Tenure

Alberta Farmers' Union (Locals)
H. E. Nichols, Edmonton.

Parity Prices

Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction
Committee.
Central Alberta P.W.R. and R Committee.
H. E. Nichols, Edmonton.Soil Conservation
Veterans'
SettlementCentral Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies,
Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.

EDUCATION

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Proposal Submitted By:</u>
Agricultural Schools	H. H. Phillips, Langdon.
Bursaries and Scholarships	Lethbridge Branch, Canadian Legion.
Education of Veteran's Children	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Home and School Associations	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Industrial College	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Junior Colleges	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Libraries	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Special Training for Vocations	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
School Buildings	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Schools for hand- icapped children	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Training Centres	H. W. Phillips, Edmonton. Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Teaching Profession	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.

INDUSTRYProposal Submitted By:

Apprenticeships	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Civil Aviation	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee. Aeronautical Institute of Canada.
Coal Carbonization	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Dehydration Plants	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Employment Survey	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Fisheries Industry	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Local Brickyards	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee.
Local Oil Refineries	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee.
Processing Straw and Farm Wastes	Bernard V. Gee, Edmonton. H. H. Phillips, Langdon. G. K. Guild, Edmonton. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Processing Wheat	Paul Ulfsten, Cold Lake.
Work Hours	H. W. Phillips, Edmonton.
Destructive Distillation of Coal	Godfrey Henderson, Edmonton.

NATURAL RESOURCESSubjectProposal Submitted By:

Mining

Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.

Provincial and
National ParksLethbridge Rehabilitation Council,
Vermilion P.W.R. Committee.
Local Joint Committee, Local Governing
Bodies.

Reforestation

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

PUBLIC WORKS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Proposal Submitted By:</u>
1. Airports	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
District and Main Highways	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Provincial Command, Canadian Legion. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
National Parks	Jasper Park Development Committee, Edmonton. Jasper Park Chamber of Commerce. Waterton Park Board of Trade.
Nothern Railway and Highway	North Peace Associated Chambers of Commerce.
Nurses' Home	Dr. A. C. McGugan, Edmonton.
Prairie-Alaska Highway System	Town of Magrath Town of Nanton U.S. - Canada Alaska Highway Association.
Public Works General	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Rural Telephones	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Rural Electrification	North Peace U.F.A. H. E. Nichols, Edmonton. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Water and Sewer Projects	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee.
Water Conservation	(See under Irrigation, AGRICULTURE)

Subject

Proposal Submitted By:

Child Welfare	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee
Family Allowances	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R Committee.
Farm Home Modern- ization	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. H. E. Nichols, Edmonton. D. B. Menzies, Sanitary Engineer.
Housing	Calgary-Okotoks Constituency W. I. Con- ference Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Joint Ex-servicemen's Committee, Edmonton. Provincial Command, Canadian Legion. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Health Units and State Medicine	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies. Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Miss H. McArthur.
Health Insurance and Preventive Medicine	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Homes for Aged	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Home Nursing Service	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Home Aid Service	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Isolation Hos- pitals	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Mothers' Allow- ances	Joint Committee, Local Government Bodies.
Nutrition and Physical	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies. D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner.
Old Age Pensions	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Recreation Centres	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Delburne Elks Sports Ground Committee Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Town and Home Site Planning	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.

Subject	<u>Proposal Submitted By:</u>
Budgeting for Surplus	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Bank of Canada	H. E. Nichols, Edmonton.
Division of Financial Responsibility	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Education Costs	Vermilion Post-War Reconstruction Committee.
Freight Rates	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Finance Policy	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Farm Debt	Dapp Local, Alberta Farmers' Union.
Hail Insurance	H. H. Phillips, Langdon.
Mortgage Insurance	Rocky Mountain House Branch, Canadian Legion.
Price Ceiling	Dapp Local, Alberta Farmers' Union.
Public Works Loans	Town of Ponoka. Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Provincial Crown Company	Godfrey Henderson, Edmonton.
Prices and Trade Board	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Refunding	Joint Committee, Local Governing Bodies.
Treasury Branches	H. W. Phillips, Edmonton.
Turn-over and Profit Tax	Leo Meyer, Edmonton.
Veterans' Loan Fund	Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee. Lethbridge Branch, Canadian Legion. Rocky Mountain House Branch, Canadian Legion.
Veterans' Land Settlement Council	Rocky Mountain House Branch, Canadian Legion.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Proposal Submitted By:</u>
Employment Preference	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee. Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Employment Survey	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Land Settlement	Provincial Command. Canadian Legion.
Ministry of Recons- truction and Re- habilitation	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Peace-Time Army, Navy and Air Force	Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.
Reconditioning Centres	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Rehabilitation	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
Self-Sustaining Industries	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Suburban and Urban Housing	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion. Central Alberta P.W.R. and R. Committee.
T. B. Treatment Homes	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.
Women's Auxiliary Services	Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.

MISCELLANEOUSSubjectProposal Submitted By:

Immigration

Leo Meyer, Edmonton.
Joint Committee, Local Governing
Bodies.
Lethbridge Rehabilitation Committee.

Method of
Government

H. H. Phillips, Langdon.

War Salvage

Joint Ex-Servicemen's Committee,
Edmonton.
Provincial Command, Canadian Legion.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

The Committee recommends:

B. Agriculture.

- (1) That existing legislation be revised to bring about a greater co-ordination of weed control efforts and to establish a uniform and consistent weed control policy throughout the entire province.
- (2) That the Alberta Government enact legislation to ensure the preservation of reasonable portions of wooded lands in newly settled districts and to encourage tree planting in older settled parts.
- (3) That soil surveys of wooded areas should precede settlement and that land which is not well suited to agriculture be excluded from colonization.
- (4) That a thorough survey of land tenure methods be conducted in order that an improved provincial land policy may be formulated.
- (5) That, in order to secure for Canadians their water rights on international rivers, the Dominion Government complete the necessary surveys and preliminary work on such projects at once and that actual construction be commenced on the St. Mary's and Milk River projects immediately after the war.
- (6) That the Alberta Government give assistance to farmers in selecting suitable sites for dams and dugouts and planning stream diversions for farm purposes, where feasible.
- (7) That surveys for the Canada Land Irrigation project be completed as soon as possible.
- (8) That further study be made of means to complete the Canada Land Irrigation project on a basis which will guard the interests of the water users and be equitable for them, the province and the company.
- (9) That the Aetna, Macleod and Ross Creek irrigation projects be proceeded with immediately.
- (10) That the Carmangay irrigation project be carried out as a post-war project.
- (11) That all possible preliminary work be completed immediately on proposed storage reservoirs and dams in order that these may be developed as post-war projects.
- (12) That a sum of money (now estimated at \$40,000) be provided annually by the Alberta Government for from six to ten years after the war for river channel improvement.

- (13) That retention of state control over potential water-power sites is desirable.
- (14) That the Alberta Government study the advisability of establishing a Hydro-electric Power Commission.
- (15) That policies be directed toward production of products of the quality most acceptable to consumers in the markets in which they are to be sold.
- (16) That the flow of products be regulated to meet the requirements of all markets.
- (17) That information on market conditions and requirements be gathered assiduously and widely distributed to producers.
- (18) That constant, far-reaching publicity be kept impressively before buyers in domestic and foreign markets to inform them thoroughly regarding the range, quantity and quality of those products which Alberta producers have to offer.
- (19) That national policies which result in a high and sustained national income be adopted as the best single means of insuring adequate prices for primary products.
- (20) That a full enquiry be made into the problems and possibilities of expanding wool production in Alberta and that the Dominion Government be urged to establish a national policy in this respect.
- (21) That linseed crushing and oil extraction plants be established as local industries in Alberta where they are warranted by local production.
- (22) That a full enquiry be made into the problems and possibilities of expanding wool production in Alberta and that the Dominion Government be urged to establish a national policy in this respect.
- (23) That in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Industry, the Alberta Research Council pursue, in co-operation with Dominion authorities, a vigorous programme of chemurgic research.
- (24) That research be conducted vigorously to produce highest quality products at lowest possible costs to ensure a place for Alberta products in world markets.
- (25) That a special committee, representing all participating institutions, be established to direct soil surveys in Alberta.
- (26) That farm management surveys be widely extended.

- (27) That "good farming" competitions be revived as a means to encourage a spirit of community pride and improve farming standards.
- (28) That statistical services be expanded, international contacts be improved and broadened, and that distribution of statistical information be completed with greater speed.
- (29) That where the objectives and methods employed by various governmental services in achieving a common objective are nearly identical, some form of amalgamation of the services be effected.
- (30) That particular attention be given to the co-ordination, and where necessary, the amalgamation of those services, dominion or provincial, which threaten to overlap.
- (31) That the possibility be explored of extending to agriculture the principle that industry should contribute to the cost of industrial research.
- (32) That the district agriculturist system be expanded and that district agriculturists be specially trained to instruct and advise in farm management.
- (33) That a special effort be made to inform the farm public of the practical value of the research information available.
- (34) That no effort be spared to reduce costs of agricultural production as a key to competitive markets.
- (35) That additional accomodation and equipment for agricultural instruction be greatly expanded.
- (36) That a lecturer on farm management be added to the staff of the University of Alberta.
- (37) That the survey on rural electrification be completed under the direction of the Research Council of Alberta.
- (38) That revival of home arts and handicrafts and of community drama creation and production be promoted through all possible facilities for adult education.
- (39) That the Alberta Government set aside suitable areas as parks in every part of the province.
- (40) That the Alberta Government obtain all the data required to reach a definite decision pertaining to crop insurance.
- (41) That educational facilities pertaining to co-operative and credit union development be expanded, as required, to meet the growing demand.
- (42) That exchange of knowledge and experiences be encouraged between Alberta Co-operative authorities and those of other localities and countries.

(43) That further study be given to ways and means of providing agricultural credit.

(44) That everything possible be done to stabilize farm price relationships as a basis for regular employment and equitable treatment of farm labor.

(45) That where livestock is featured in the farm operations the wage-plus-percentage-of-income method of engaging help has many resirable characteristics and should be given careful consideration in the post-war period.

C. Education and Vocational Training.

(46) That the province mobilize all available educational facilities to deal as effectively as possible, in co-operation with the dominion, with the problem of fitting men and women discharged from the armed forces and from war industries, and who may require further education, training or retraining, for useful and satisfactory places in the life of the community.

(47) That in the interests of education, the public be enlightened with respect to the highly unsatisfactory conditions summarized above. (Pertaining to teacher employment).

(48) That the Alberta Government expand its programme of educational reform in order to promote improvement in teachers' salaries, training, legal status, pension provisions and rural living conditions, in order that the profession may attract and hold the high calibre of personnel which its vital importance warrants.

(49) That all teacher-training in Alberta be integrated.

(50) That a minimum salary schedule be established which recognizes the cost and professional value of successive years of training, also the value of increasing experience, and the assumption of successive degrees of responsibility.

(51) That the possibility of recruiting teacher material from returned men and women be explored.

(52) That provision of not less than 100 provincial scholarships be part of the post-war education plan.

(53) That higher-education fees be reduced, if possible, and that aptitude and ability, rather than financial means, be the basis upon which to decide university candidature.

(54) That special provision be made to assist in the education of soldiers' children.

(55) That the Alberta Government should formulate a programme for the assisting of school building projects.

- (56) That the Alberta Government should explore, with the Dominion Government, some method of helping the municipalities and districts with the financing of an adequate school building programme through long-term loans at low interest rates. The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, might be revived.
- (57) That the Alberta Department of Education should have standard plans of modern schools of various types and sizes prepared, and also a statement of building principles to which all schools must conform; that only schools which conform to the plans and principles required by educational needs should be eligible for building assistance.
- (58) That complete replacement of one-room schools by graded rural schools be taken as an objective, and that suitable roads be provided as fast as may be practicable.
- (59) That provision of dormitory accommodation be made for pupils in attendance at rural high schools, who live off the school bus routes or too far away to live at home.
- (60) That a programme for the establishment of community schools should be prepared by the Department of Education to be carried out in practicable stages in the post-war years.
- (61) That facilities of existing high schools be enlarged from time to time, with the objective of converting as many as possible into composite schools, and ultimately into community schools.
- (62) That caution be used in adding to the number of vocational institutes (technical or agricultural), until it is seen how much of their purpose may be served by community schools in conjunction with an apprenticeship system.
- (63) That an administrative board similar to that provided by The Agricultural Schools Act, 1913, be created and that these agricultural institutes be co-ordinated with the regular educational system of Alberta.
- (64) That Home and School Associations should take a more positive role in making their schools centres of community interest and enterprise.
- (65) That encouragement and support of a vigorous and broadly based programme of adult education be continued.
- (66) That the university continue its development in the direction of serving more people on a broader basis.
- (67) That the university establish junior-college departments at Calgary and Edmonton in association with the proposed new teacher-training departments.
- (68) That an adequate building programme on the campus of the University of Alberta be carried out as rapidly as possible.

(69) That the university add to its staff and departments, as may be necessary and practicable, to meet changing conditions.

(70) That Government House be earmarked for a provincial museum and archives as soon as possible.

(71) That a provincial archivist be appointed before the university folklore and local history project terminates.

(72) That survey of the library needs of the province be continued.

(73) That the system of school grants be revised to insure through further extension of the principle of equalization grants, equality of opportunity in different school districts.

(74) That the Alberta Government continue to press for federal aid to education, with safeguards to insure continued provincial autonomy in this field.

D. Industry

(75) That the Alberta Government urge upon the Dominion Government the importance of formulating and announcing a national trade policy at the earliest possible date.

(76) That a survey of Alberta's silica, clay and shale deposits be carried out immediately through the Research Council of Alberta.

(77) That tourist promotion publicity be continued within reasonable limits during war time and appropriately expanded immediately after the war.

(78) That every municipality should undertake a survey of local work projects, both public and private, and pool their information with this Committee to form a central "work pile".

(79) That national recognition and acceptance be given to the principle of equitable wages for all workers, male and female.

(80) That extension of union agreements or industrial standards agreements be effected between employers and employees.

(81) That periodic adjustment be made of all minimum wages to meet prevailing conditions.

(82) That progressive reduction of the hours in the standard work week for both male and female workers be effected.

(83) That the Alberta Government be requested to enact an appropriate Apprenticeship Act providing a high standard of instruction and ample safeguards for the interests of trainees.

(84) That the development of trade, fostering Alberta production between the province and its natural markets, i.e. the western United States, British Columbia and the Orient, receive further study.

E. Natural Resources.

(85) That the oil industry in Alberta be regarded as still in its infancy and further study be devoted to incentives to private enterprise to continue explorations.

(86) That the Alberta Government continue to maintain regulation of the industry to ensure that exploration, drilling and production be conducted in the best interests of the industry and the people.

(87) That an immediate investigation be made to ascertain the extent of existing and the possibilities of new markets for such products.

(88) That a study be made and report submitted on the possibilities of establishing industries, large and small, based upon the use of natural gas.

(89) That further research be undertaken by the Government of Alberta through its Department of Lands and Mines working in co-operation with the Research Council of Alberta.

(90) That if the experimental results warrant it, the Government of Alberta establish a pilot plant for the processing of bituminous sands.

(91) That further investigations be made into the uses of natural gas and salt in chemical industries.

(92) That every endeavour be made by the government and the industry to secure a definite progressive national coal policy.

(93) That further research be conducted to ascertain:

- a. The possible post-war position of Alberta's coal as affected by federal government policies.
- b. Means of extending markets by long-term subventions or otherwise.
- c. Means of establishing a satisfactory system of grading coal for export.
- d. The extent of the Ontario and other markets to determine:
 - (i) By analysis the kind and quality of imported coal used by industry and for domestic purposes as actually received;
 - (ii) Kinds of coal or other fuel that can be provided as substitutes by Alberta;
- e. Means of retaining and expanding new southern and western markets.
- f. The effect of labor relations and price on the expansion and retention of markets.
- g. The effect of provincial and federal legislation upon market extension.

- h. The possibility of establishing iron and steel and other industries based upon the use of Alberta's coal.
- i. The extent to which provincial and federal governments may collaborate on these matters.
- j. The possibility of laying the groundwork for further research by gathering, studying and correlating all available provincial and federal data and reports and deciding what further effect can be given to recommendations already made.
- k. The possibility of co-operating with research bodies of other countries to obtain their reports and benefit from their experiences and decisions.

(94) That the Committee be authorized to continue such research as may be expedient in order that all possible information may be available for the use and employment of experts immediately after the war so that they, in turn, may discover more readily further extensive uses for these resources and so that preliminary information regarding markets may be obtained.

(95) That the Committee, through the Research Council of Alberta and in co-operation with the Forestry Branch, continue its compilation of the above required data.

(96) That fire prevention services be expanded.

(97) That an immediate study be made of the critical situation arising out of the rapid depletion of lodgepole and jackpine used for cross ties by railways for construction and maintenance with the possible object of making the treatment of all cross ties compulsory.

(98) That, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Industry and with the assistance of the Research Council of Alberta a study be made to determine the possibility of establishing pulp mills and to investigate the practicability of utilizing birch and poplar in the plywood industry.

(99) That arrangements be made for an aerial survey and ground-crew check of all standing timber within reasonable distance of rail facilities; run survey lines and prepare maps and other information regarding species, their localities, etc; and that negotiations be continued with the federal government to bear its share of the expense of these necessary efforts which effect Canadian territories and peoples outside of the province.

(100) That special efforts be made to utilize mature stands and burnt-over areas before they deteriorate.

(101) That the Alberta Government urge upon the Dominion Government the need for the immediate action to assist the Alberta Government in preserving the eastern watershed of the Canadian Rockies, and, further, that the Dominion Government

bear the necessary costs for the protection and conservation of the forests on this watershed.

(102) That both soil and land surveys be conducted immediately over large areas of Alberta so as to be ready for settlement at the end of the war and that the Dominion Government be urged to assist with this work.

(103) That further study be given to ways and means of assisting the lessee in clearing and breaking, and becoming established permanently on the land.

(104) That careful and extended study be given to the important question of land tenure in an endeavor to recommend principles which will offer the greatest security of occupation.

(105) That as soon as feasible, investigation be conducted to determine:

1. a. Possible production volume and species of Alberta's lake fish.
- b. Accessibility of lakes by land and air.
- c. Best methods of grading, and control of parasites.
- d. Additional processes for marketing, including filleting, canning, smoking and refrigeration.
- e. Advisability of establishing community cold storage plants.
- f. The suitability of and improving lakes and streams for increasing sport fishing facilities.

2. That fish hatcheries and rearing pond facilities be increased as rapidly as possible.

(106) That the tax on furs should be more closely related to the value of the same.

(107) That investigation and study of fur production methods and uses of fur be continued.

(108) That research pertaining to game bird propagation and care be continued.

F. Public Works.

(109) That the details of public works plans be kept up to date and revised when necessary.

(110) That enquiries be made regarding the availability of equipment, material, etc., so that there may be no unnecessary delay when the time for action arrives.

(111) That local authorities make complete surveys of road allowances and classify them according to a named schedule. The following classification is suggested:

Class A. District and main market roads, providing proper access to and connection between business centres to enable rapid transit during all seasons. Co-ordination with an adjoining municipal authority would be necessary where such roads cross a municipal boundary and their standard of construction would, of necessity, be high, preferably raised and gravelled.

Class B. Roads of less importance than Class A, perhaps in general use as feeder roads, but with no immediate expectation of carrying any large volume of traffic or requiring expenditure on an extensive scale.

Class C. Roads little used, as for example where building has not become general due to large holdings of land or broken country, and where it is virtually a private road. Consideration might be given to relieving the local authority from the statutory obligation of maintaining this class of road in safe repair.

Class D. Road allowances for which there is no use and which may be closed temporarily. If adjoining lands are fenced, a common line fence could be used effecting another saving. In some cases, it might be possible to classify 10% to 25% of road allowances as Class D.

(112) That the functions of the Provincial Town Planning Commission be extended to include technical experts to devise long term plans, furnish estimates and otherwise assist in town development.

(113) That consideration be given to a revision of Section 207 of The Town and Village Act to ensure that local authorities are not unduly circumscribed in proceeding with any project that has been approved by the Department of Transport.

G. Social Welfare.

(114) That provision be made to supplement diets of children, expectant and nursing mothers, aged persons and invalids when these are inadequate because of low incomes.

(115) That proper attention be given to education on nutrition, with particular regard to the importance of getting this information to those who need it most.

(116) That as an effective means for mobilizing public opinion, the fullest publicity be given to all trade malpractices and questionable methods used in the purchase, sale and distribution of food and other commodities, a course which would act as a deterrent to such abuses.

(117) That any restrictions in the distribution of milk, found to be detrimental to consumers and producers, be removed and further study be given to a scientific method of distribution by which the spread in the price of milk may be reduced; and that urban bodies of over 3,000 population investigate the advisability of making the distribution of milk a publicly owned utility.

(118) That the sale of brown bread and bread made of "Canada Approved" flour be encouraged by the most effective means.

(119) That all meat sold from packing plants in Alberta should be graded and all grades stamped accordingly for the protection of consumers.

(120) That the Research Council of Alberta extend its work to include consumer research to the end that better protection may be given the consumer.

(121) That a dominion-provincial conference be called to devise a general housing scheme to meet the requirements of modern living both urban and rural.

(122) That future housing schemes conform to town planning programmes which should provide playgrounds, recreational facilities, etc.

(123) That planning for rural homes should include light and water systems and other modern conveniences.

(124) That full provision be made now to ensure that all families may have the guarantee of adequate economic security with freedom.

(125) That while orderly progressive immigration is desirable, this must be based upon an expanding economy, and a dominion-provincial conference should be held before any large-scale immigration is permitted in order that the province may be given a voice in determining immigration policies affecting it.

(126) That mother-aid training be provided so that trained personnel may be available to mothers of young children or in homes where there is sickness.

(127) That in order to prevent drift from country to towns and cities, the possibilities for moving some industries to country districts be investigated and plans developed that will make country life attractive to more people.

(128) That recreation and service huts now used by the armed forces be made available to rural municipalities for recreation and library purposes and also that libraries now in military camps be used as the nucleus for rural libraries.

(129) That the art of home making be recognized as the greatest of all vocations by federal and provincial governments and that educational facilities be offered and the status of skilled domestic workers be raised.

(130) That home making be recognized as an occupation in the census under some designation of appropriate dignity.

- (131) That a bureau of home service be established similar to that in England to assist in standardizing wages, etc.
- (132) That home economics courses in schools be broadened and begin early in the school life of the child.
- (133) That preventive and curative medical care be made available to all.
- (134) That the number of health units and their staffs be increased as a means to improve preventive medical care and to educate parents in methods to guard the health of their children.
- (135) That child guidance work be greatly expanded and an increased number of psythiatrists, psychologists and social workers be employed, and more clinics be held.
- (136) That men and women gifted as social workers be encouraged to take special training and that facilities for such training be provided in the University of Alberta.
- (137) That building accommodation and staff for the care and treatment of mentally handicapped and physically defective children be increased.
- (138) That specialized education for deaf and blind children and those crippled by any cause as well as poliomyelitis be encouraged.
- (139) That careful consideration be given to prevent overlapping in the work of public health nurses and social welfare workers, especially in rural districts.
- (140) That facilities for the education of parents in matters pertaining to child behavior be provided.
- (141) That co-operation between parents, school and church authorities on matters pertaining to child guidance be encouraged.
- (142) That suitable child guidance personnel in the schools, and supervised recreation be employed effectively as important preventives of juvenile delinquency.
- (143) That an economy be established in Canada that will make available for every citizen, the highest possible standard of living, combined with freedom, limited only by Canada's productive capacity.
- (144) That there should be sufficient flexibility and scope in all regulations concerning pensions and allowances to permit them to be administered in a just and humane manner.
- (145) That since it has been shown in the armed services that adequate health services can be made available to all these men and women, comparable medical services should be assured in time of peace.

- (146) That homes should be provided for "burnt out" persons, whose circumstances make it advisable that they be under proper supervision and care.
- (147) That a series of convalescent or reconditioning centres be established where returned men and women can develop projects of social significance while at the same time rebuilding their outlook on life and their social conscience.
- (148) That liaison officers be appointed to assist returned men and women in adjusting themselves in employment and to encourage co-operation between employers and such employees.
- (149) That officers of the present armed forces, now engaged in personnel direction, be utilized in vocational direction of returned men and women in civil life.
- (150) That consideration be given to assistance for building homes for returned persons, within urban centres on terms similar to those provided for returned men in rural areas.
- (151) That while all matters pertaining to rehabilitation and re-establishment of the returned men and women are the definite responsibility of the dominion authorities, the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities and individual citizens is required.
- (152) That more investigations be made and more epidemiological work of a research nature be done in the communicable diseases division.
- (153) That the present free cancer clinic service be expanded to include as soon as possible a provincial hospital to care for cancer patients.
- (154) That until more health units can be established, the number of provincial sanitary inspectors be increased.
- (155) That free dental clinic services such as those of the health units be expanded to serve the home more directly.
- (156) That the services of permanently employed nutritionists or district economists be made available to the health units.
- (157) That the Health Education Branch be expanded in order to give more attention to dissemination and intergration of health education work.
- (158) That increased space be provided for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health at the university, which provides testing services for the medical profession and for the Department of Health.
- (159) That an annual inspection of hospitals be carried out.
- (160) That a Maternal and Child Hygiene Division be established with a full-time qualified staff.
- (161) That a Department of Preventive Medicine be established at the university.

(162) That an allocation of hospital equipment now in use by hospitals in the armed services be made, at the conclusion of the war, to hospitals lacking such equipment.

(163) That an isolation hospital be centrally located in Alberta.

(164) That a thorough educational campaign be conducted to explain the implications, administration, benefits, etc., of proposed plans for family allowances.

(165) That any assistance given in the form of family or children's allowances should not be restricted by the unavoidable limitations of taxation or made available by means which would increase the national debt.

(166) That the objectives of all measures in the sphere of public health should be:

- a. To ensure that the individual citizen enjoys a standard of economic security which enables him to obtain the proper quantities and qualities of clothing, nutritious food and healthful living conditions with the maximum of freedom for development of his personality, and adequate facilities for recreational development.
- b. To provide all persons with the knowledge of how to keep healthy.
- c. To ensure that every man, women and child, irrespective of financial circumstances, shall have access to the best possible curative services in sickness.

(167) That assurance of adequate medical, dental, nursing and hospital services be made available to all Alberta citizens on the basis of co-operative community enterprise entitled to provincial aid when conforming to provincial standards.

(168) That a vigorous educational campaign should be instituted to inform our citizens of all implications, benefits and obligations of any proposed health insurance scheme.

(169) That the pension age should be reduced from 70 to 65 years for men and from 70 to 60 for women.

(170) That free hospital, medical, dental and optical care should be provided for these pensioners and a moderate butial allowance should be granted.

(171) That suitable housing should be provided for aged persons who have no homes or are unable to care for themselves.

(172) That compassionate pensions should be provided where any unusual conditions exist as to age, residence, naturalization or employability.

(173) That present regulations regarding property qualification and private income be greatly liberalized.

(174) That the method of payment of Old Age Pensions be greatly simplified to reduce administration costs.

(175) That the foregoing five recommendations should apply to blind persons over the age of 21.

(176) That the degree of blindness for qualification for blind pensions should be modified.

H. The Financial System in Relation to Post-War Reconstruction

(177) That a competent national monetary authority, operating through the agency of the Bank of Canada, and responsible to the people through Parliament, should exercise full and effective control over the operation of the monetary system, including the issue and withdrawal of all currency and credit.

(178) That the national monetary authority should be required to maintain a proper accounting of the national economy and to ensure that:

- a. Adequate monetary facilities are available to finance all required production, having due regard to a balance being maintained as between capital and consumer goods production.
- b. At all times the people possess purchasing power equivalent to the total prices of goods for sale on the market.
- c. Proper safeguards are in operation to preclude either inflationary or deflationary instability of prices or of other essential economic factors.

(179) That all money required for federal government services should be issued, on the instructions of parliament, without increasing the national debt, and federal taxation should be used primarily for the purpose of withdrawing surplus purchasing power, if any, to prevent inflation.

(180) That adequate funds should be made available to provincial governments in a similar manner and as drafts on the national credit, by means of equitable block grants to provide the highest standard of social services commensurate with the productive resources of the nation.

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